RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 106 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
8 May	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
12th May	JEYPORE*	China & Japan.
15th „	ATLANTIC MARU*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
5th or 6th May	JANUS ..	Colombo, Madras & Calcutta.
7th „	VARSOVA ..	Bushch via Karachi
8th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
10th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
12th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
12th „	BAMORA ..	Bushch via Karachi and P. Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bushch.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	30 April	12 May
*TAMBA MARU	6845	4 May	17 May
MUKORAN M.	6374	10 May	2 June
*AWA MARU.	6023	28 May	11 June
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5893	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Serbistan	R. Yoshimori	3,074	16 April	4 May
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	30 „	5 „
Indo Maru..	..	..	13 May	17 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 „	23 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	24 „	7 June

*. Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
POLICY PAYABLE
OF Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22597.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B. C. P. W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111. NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)
PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To :— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced and responsible EDITOR, who can write English and Gujarati for a newspaper to be started in Kenya. Mention previous experience and apply to Messrs. PANDYA & CO., P. O. Box No. 135, Mombasa (Kenya).
26543

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, who have worked in Solicitor's Office. Apply personally to Messrs. MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA, Solicitors, 36, Hummum Street, Bombay.
A R3134

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill. Experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating terms, immediately, to Box No. 1358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3126

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3044

WANTED—Respectable Influential AGENTS for pushing sale of best Indian China Clay. For particulars write to:—H. DUTT & CO., Agents: Behar China Clay and Mining Co., 31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta.
A R3124

WANTED—Post as PRIVATE SECRETARY or MANAGER by a smart Muscalman gentleman of family and experience. Excellent testimonials. Reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 1350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26539

WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, experienced and competent to take charge of the Chhindwara Women's Hospital. Salary Rs. 250 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to MATHURA PRASAD, Honorary Secretary, Chhindwara, Women's Hospital Committee, Chhindwara. Chhindwara, C. P., dated 1st May, 1926.
A26559

WANTED—SIGNAL INSPECTOR, capable of supervising erection and maintenance of interlocking apparatus as well as electrical equipment of same. Pay maximum Rs. 170 p.m. Apply stating qualifications to the DEPUTY MANAGER, ENGINEERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
R26540

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DRIVERS of Diesel Electric Engines with electric experience and Operators for 24 Bucyrus Draglines. Give experience, and copy of certificates; pay according to experience 200 upwards plus bonus earned when excavator works. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 2nd Bahawalpur Circle, S.V.P., Bahawalpur.
A 26563

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, Bachelor, SMALL ROOM, Fort or proximity upto 20 month. Water, W.C. conveniences. Box 1353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3135

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ONE STEAM LAUNCH, plying between Cutch Mandi and Jamnagar, Gross Tonnage 60 tons, Length 110 feet, breadth 23 feet, height 7½ feet, Speed 10 miles an hour, Double Deck, recently overhauled, for further particulars please apply to L. P. ADVANI, Post Box 242, Karachi.
T R3119

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH. Taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
R3091

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PERSONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
P R3034

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS—For sale at rediculously low rate free hold land near Gowalia Tank Road. Apply sharp MR. BHARUCHA, Rahimtula West View, opp. Bandstand, Chowpati, before 11 a.m.
G R3133

PROFESSION.

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advise regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R3032

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Wodows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Shankar Rajanna Jilkar, an elected Councillor from the (E) Byculla Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925. I therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix MONDAY, the 31st May, 1926, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI,
Ag: Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th May, 1926.
C26557

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced Registered Medical Graduates for the post of HONORARY ANAESTHETIST at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and HONORARY LECTURER in Anaesthetics at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. Applicants should apply on prescribed forms, which will be supplied by the Secretary's Office in the Hospital, not later than the 17th May, 1926.

The selected candidate must not hold any appointment in any other Teaching Institutions in Bombay. The duties of the post will involve a daily attendance of at least 3 hours at the Hospital. He will have to give practical instruction in giving Anaesthetics to the Resident Officers and Students attending the Hospital and to deliver lectures on Anaesthetics and Anaesthesia at the College.

He will be eligible for a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 a month from the date of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to

THE DEAN,
K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay (12).
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
C26566

SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS OPEN.

THE MOOLA OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 45,00,000.

Divided into 45,00,000 Shares of Re. 1 each.

Offer of 10,50,000 Shares of Re. 1 each at par payable as follows:—

0-8-0 on application
0-8-0 on allotment.

THE OBJECTS of the Company are amongst others, to DRILL, OIL WELLS and WIN, REFINE STORE and SELL CRUDE OIL and the PRODUCTS of REFINEMENT thereof.

PROSPECTUS, APPLICATION FORMS, etc., can be had from the Company's Office or from the Company's Bankers, The National Bank of India, Limited, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi on application.
C26558

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH.

NOTICE.

PLAGUE having infected the area adjacent to the University it has been decided to CLOSE the UNIVERSITY for one month from 1st to 31st May, 1926, and consequently the EXAMINATIONS have been POSTPONED to the following dates:

1. Panjab Paper, 6th June, 1926.
2. LL.B., Previous and Final and B.A., and B.Sc., Part II, 18th June and the following days.
3. Intermediate Examination, 7th June, 1926, and the following days.
4. High School Examination, 30th June, 1926, and the following days.
5. B.A. and B.Sc., Part I (First Terminal), 8th July, 1926, and the following days.

NOTE:—The Annual Examinations of the MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, Intermediate College and the School will be held in the first week of July, 1926.
C26532

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B and C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN COUPON TICKETS FOR HILL STATIONS.

ON and from 9th May, 1926, 1st and 2nd Class Return Coupon Tickets will be issued at 1½ fares from any station on this Railway distance over 250 miles to:—

Abu Road, (For Mount Abu).

Havelian, Rawalpindi, For Murree and Kashmir.

Pathankot, For Dalhousie and Kangra Valley.

Dharampore
Solon
Kandaghat
Jutogh
Simla and Summer Hill
On the Kalka Simla Railway.

The return journey coupons will be available for completion of the return journey upto end of October, 1926.

Full particulars may be had on application to the STATION MASTER or to the General Traffic Manager's Office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th May, 1926. C26552

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the undernoted Textile stores to this Jail.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than 15th May, 1926. Tenderers are at liberty to be present or to send a representative to be present at the opening of tenders at Central Jail Office Buxar at 9 a.m. on the 17th May, 1926.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for textile goods." Samples of cloth in accordance with which the supplies are to be made should be enclosed with the tender. Samples can also be obtained on an application to the undersigned.

The final acceptance of tenders rests with the Inspector General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, and the rates offered should therefore be kept open till the 25/5/26. The successful tenderers will be required to furnish security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total value of stores accepted as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Superintendent does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or any part of tender as he may think fit.

1. Khaki Drill shade No. 1, 4,000 yards.
2. Khaki Drill shade No. 2, 12,000 yards.
3. Khaki Cambric shade No. 2 36" wide each piece should be in multiples of 7 yards, 18,900 yards.
4. Blue Drill 28" wide, 78,000 yards.
5. Blue markin 36" wide, each piece should be in multiples of 6 yards, 82200 yards.
6. Red cloth 36" wide, each piece should be in multiples of 7 yards, 700 yards.
7. Nainsookh cloth 40" wide, 6500 yards.
8. Leemann's Khaki Drill, Wigan shade 1, 35,000 yards.
9. Khaki Cambric 34" to 36" wide, Wigan shade 1, in multiples of 7 yards, 15,000 yards.
10. Red Sales 34" wide, in multiples of 7 yards, 60,000 yards.

Sd.—
Rai Sahib,
Superintendent.

Buxar Central Jail,
The 24th April, 1926.
C26549

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Original Share Certificate bearing No. 591 of THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., belonging to the estate of the late Vrajlal Tarachand, deceased, of Bhavnagar, and standing in the name of the said Vrajlal Tarachand in the Register of the Co., has been LOST. Any person who has found the said Share Certificate or knows anything about it, is hereby requested to communicate about it with the undersigned at their address at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Notice of loss of the Original Share Certificate has been given to The Broach Fine Counts Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., and a duplicate thereof has been applied. Any one, who will deal with the said Share Certificate No. 591, will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1926.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Nanchand Khodidas, Administrator of the estate of Vrajlal Tarachand, deceased.
C26560

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MISS ELIZABETH SIME BAIRD. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Miss Elizabeth Sime Baird, late of Annickdale, South Park Road, Ayr in Scotland, European, deceased, who died at South Park Road, Ayr, aforesaid on the 15th day of November, 1924, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th day of April, 1926, to Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Charles Mortimer Eastley, the Administrator in Bombay of the estate of the late Miss Elizabeth Sime Baird, deceased.
C26525

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SORABJEE KHURSHEDJEE GANDHI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Retired gentleman, who resided at Parsi Colony, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai JAIJI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Sorabjee Khurshedjee Gandhi, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Parsi Colony, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of April, 1926.
Messrs. PATELL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26554

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai ANANDIBAI, widow of Surba Bhoju Naik, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road Corner, outside the Fort of Bombay ....., Deceased.

VISHRAM BALAJI NAIK, of Bombay, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Country Tobacco Merchant, the Sole Executor according to the Will of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Corner Grant Road, outside the Fort, but at present temporarily residing at Salaiwada, Savantwadi State ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26562

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTTAMDAS BECHERDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fofalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Seventy to Seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278, New No. 1932, Old Survey No. 54, New Survey No. 1/565 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 2376 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5253(2) and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Utamlal Vandravandas, on or towards the West by the property of Shah Bogashah, on or towards the North by the property of Utamlal Vandravandas and on or towards the South by the 2nd Fofalwadi Lane and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1926.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26556

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned:—
1 Roll Rubber Hose.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Shavaksha and Co., of Hornby Road.

50 gross Codd's patent soda bottles.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE 'SODA WATER FACTORY KNOWN AS KANGA & CO., WITH ITS GOODWILL, COMPLETE PLANT OF MACHINERY, STORES, FURNITURE ETC., ETC., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 144 of 1925, (Kanga vs. Kanga), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Road, Mazagaon, the 'Soda Water Factory known as Kanga and Co., with its complete machinery goodwill, stores, furniture, etc., etc., as a going concern in one lot:—

The Machinery and Stores consisting of Rakyal Machines (old and new); Washing Tanks; Generators; Fillers; Turn over filling machines; Crown Cork Machine; Water Pumps; Electric Motors; Syrup Tanks; Boilers; Syrup Boiling Tanks; a large lot of Syrups such as Lemon, Raspberry; Lime Juice; Orange Champagne; Tonic, etc. A large lot of soda water bottles; and empty soda boxes; large lot of labels; 27 Bullock Carts and 56 Bullocks; Trolly, etc., etc.

Furniture such as Cupboards, writing tables, Iron Safe, Chairs, Clock, etc., etc.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all." Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (R) Kaadewadi, Bombay No. 4.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SEE

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

Nine Reels

A screen version of the big Belasco and Broadway sensation

WITH

Hope Hampton, Louise Fazenda and Windham Standing.

A gold digger is a young woman, generally good looking, who painlessly extracts money and other valuables from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, usually without making them adequate return.

—Avery Hopwood.

WARNER BROTHERS CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

Pathe Super Gazette

Twice the length of the ordinary gazette and containing the latest news in pictures.

TIME—: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Patrons please note change of time.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6.30 and 10 p.m.

FULL COMEDY PROGRAMME

Including

HAROLD LLOYD

SNUB POLLARD.

and the world's leading Laughter Merchants

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

JACKIE COOGAN

THE BOY OF THE CENTURY

IN

"LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE"

The Picture of all Centuries

Adventures, thrills and sensations galore.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

The Sensation of the Screen

BUCK JONES

IN

THE SQUARE SHOOTER

A Tale of the Land when the best man wins

Under the kind patronage of

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

ON

SATURDAY, 8th May, at 8-30 P. M.

SHAKUNTAL

SUNDAY, 9th May, at 3-30 P. M.

EKACHPYALA

RATES AS USUAL.

SEE THIS WEEK

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Sharda Film's Super Production

AJAB-KUMARI

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will open

The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA !

"MENAKA"

By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor Navakal)

on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 8-15 P. M. (S.T.)

AT

RIPON THEATRE. GRANT ROAD,

Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Morning.

Book Your Seats Immediately !

That Kruschen Feeling.

Cookie's got it now!

She always used to be bad tempered and worried, but ever since she started taking that tiny tasteless pinch of Kruschen Salts in her first morning cup of tea or coffee she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill!

If you are run down, depressed or out of sorts, try it yourself and find out what it is like to feel that sheer joy of heart which only vigorous health can give.

That's the famous "Kruschen feeling." You can only get it out of a bottle of Kruschen Salts, which contains just those six salts which your body needs to keep it in perfect health.

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day, and start to really enjoy life to-morrow.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

For HEALTH and VITALITY take Quaker Oats

TO keep strong and well, to resist disease and sickness, make Quaker Oats a part of your daily diet. Its nutritious value fortifies the muscles and bones, strengthens the nerve tissues, gives great vitality and makes the organism resistant to fatigue. Quaker Oats is equally as valuable for man or woman, baby or child. It is the ideal food for the aged, the sick or the convalescent.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes

Address

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited

Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats 696

That's what a mother loves to hear said of her baby. And it is being said daily in thousands of homes where Mellin's Food is given. Babies always thrive on Mellin's because it possesses all the nourishing properties necessary for healthy growth. Mixed as directed it is next to nature's food — the best of all diets for baby.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all Chemists

Sample sent free on application

WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., B'bay.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 94.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) du 1928 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/12.

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 113/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 85.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/12.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, May 4.

Hongkong Bank £125 1/2

Chartered Bank £20

National Bank £46

P and O Bank £9

Eastern Bank £5 3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 5.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard		1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	2
Hindustan	,,	1	2	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	9
Kaliamarden	,,	1	1	
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	
Hindustan	,,	1	2	3
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)		1	0	
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	9
Century		1	2	
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	14	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902		5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	6	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	0	0
Hindustan	,,	9	2	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix		1	5	6

BATH TUBS

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatory Basins, Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Filters & Water Coolers.

Prices beyond competition

BALSARA & Co.

29, MEDOWS ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

Sciatica ?— here's instant relief

No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly you notice an amazing difference, and as Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief and kills the pain.

For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought relief and comfort to thousands of victims of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many of whom had almost given up hope of relief.

Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself how quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as your protection from pain.

"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE NOW PERFECTLY CURED."

Mr. J. McKenna, St. Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin, writes:—"I was very bad with Sciatica in my hips and legs and not able to walk without assistance. I am now perfectly cured through taking a friends advice who told me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I am now over 70 years of age and advise everyone troubled with Rheumatism and Sciatica to try Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

No rubbing — apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazaars.

Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 24-26 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency.
Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is a food-drink and is made in a moment. In 5 sizes.
Of all Stores and Bazaars.

WHEN AT

SIMLA,

MAHABLESHWAR

AND

MATHERAN

Messrs. POHLOMAL

News Agency, SIMLA,

Messrs. MAHABLESHWAR STORES & PHARMACY,

Main Steet, MAHABLESHWAR

Messrs. N. LORDS, Matheran Stores, MATHERAN.

Will supply

DAILY and SUNDAY "CHRONICLE" AT ONE ANNA.

Read "CRONICLE" for News and Views.

CLUBWALLA & Co. OFF HORNBY RD. FORT BOMBAY
OLDEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MACHINERY, TOOLS, RAILWAY STORES, STOVES, SANITARY WARE, LADDERS, ETC. ETC.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS.

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

AWAKE! AWAKE

"MUSLIN INDUSTRY"

SILKY MUSLIN TAN of 12 yards, sufficient for 6 Shirts Rs. 7-8-0.

A.S.M. CHETTY Chicacole.

Simple Tan free price list.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX

by CONSULTING

PAREEK & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants,

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts,

Offices:—

1, M. P. Barte Buildins, Pydhony Bombay.

2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livedpool	2,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Total Day's Imports	Nil.
Mid American Spot	9.85d.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	16.25d.

New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	18.60
July	18.17
October	17.24

New York Noon Call.

May	18.61
July	18.17
October	17.26

New Orleans 10 a.m.

May	17.85
October	16.59

Liverpool, May 4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Months.	To-day's Opening.
May	9.27 —.03
July	9.16 —.04
August	9.05 —.06
September	9.02 —.05
October	8.95 —.04
January	8.87 —.04
March	8.88 —.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

May 14.75 +.05

London, May 3.

Exchange Belgium	147.00
Exchange Athens	391.50
Cuban Sugar	11/9 April Sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Live pool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
May	9.32 +.02
June	9.22 —.01
July	9.19 —.01
August	9.09 —.02
September	9.04 —.03
October	8.96 —.03
November	8.88 —.04
December	8.88 —.03
January	8.88 —.03
February	8.86 —.03
March	8.88 —.03
April	8.86 —.03
May	8.88 —.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 4.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.60—.10
June	14.55—.10
July	14.50—.05
August	14.50—.05
September	14.45—.05
October	14.40—.05
November	14.35—.05
December	14.25—.05
January	14.20—.05
February	14.20—.05
March	14.15—.05
April	14.15—.05
May	14.15—.05

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4.

Scinde Good	6.20
Scinde Fully Good	6.50
Scinde Fine	6.80
Bengal Good	6.30
Bengal Fully Good	6.60
Bengal Fine	6.90
Oomra Good	7.00
Oomra Fully Good	7.30
Oomra Fine	7.60
Broach Good	7.60
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.40

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 4.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.16 —.03
October	17.24 —.03
December	16.98 +.06
January	16.89 +.04

Liverpool, May 4.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool:—	
July	9.19 —.01
October	8.96 —.03
December	8.88 —.03
January	8.88 —.03

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 4.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 20,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales

Day's Exports to Continent 4,000 bales

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

July	18.16—.03
October	17.24 .03
December	16.98+.06
January	16.89+.04
Spot Cotton at New York	18.85—.10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 17.89—unchanged.

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

May	17.91+.03
October	16.57+.03
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	19 7/16
Demand Bills	4.85.06

WHEAT.

London, May 4.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs May/June sellers 54/3

Rozario Santa Fe—58¼ lbs May/June sellers 53

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

Australian May/June sellers 59

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 57/6

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/9

Tone:—Quiet and easier.

Cargo, New South Wales arrived Falmouth paid 69 3/8

SEEDS.

London, May 4.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—

May/June nominal £14 5/8

June/July paid £14 5/8

July/August nominal £14: 16: 3

Tone:—Generally inactive.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers 7 3/4

Tone:—Rather easier.

Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers 16 7/8

Linseed, Bombay May/June sellers £17 5/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton May/June quoted £21

Rapeseed, Toria per ton May/June sellers £20 5/8

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton May/June quoted £19 3/8

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers £21 1/4

LINSEED

London, May 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—

May/June sellers 16 9/16

June/July quoted 16 9/16

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—

June/August offered 29/7 1/2

September/December nominal 30/4 1/2

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 5.

Jute:—Albion 398; Alliance 390; Anglo-India 338; Auckland 168; Barnagore 143; Bally 130; Birla 6/4; Belvedere 387; Budge Budge 375; Caledonian 485; Chapdani 180; Clive 25/6; Craig 4/6, Cheviot 210; Dalhousie 290; Delta 411; Empire 41; Fort Gloster 685; Fort William 211; Gondalpara 656; Gourepore 630; Hukumchand 8/10; Hooghly 66/4; Howrah 26/10; Kamarhatty 432; Kankanarrah 355; Kelvin 670; Kinnison 850; Lansdowne 192; Lawrence 485; Lothian 335; Naihati 380; National 23/6; New Central 445; Northbrook 39/8; Nudea 39; Orient 165; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 52/8; Scorah 23; Standard 335; Union 460; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 14/11; Jute 92.

Cotton:—Agra United /11/: Bowaria 240; Dunbar 144; Kesharram Cotton 3/14.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/8; Bokaro Ramgur 15/8; Raneegunge 25/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4; Burma Corp 10/8; I I Still 24/8; Marshalls 3/8; Imperial Bank 1580; Imperial Conty 406.

Remarks:—Market quiet. Jutes dull owing to the fall in Hessian. Cottons and Coals remained unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 5.

Ready prices have improved by about 3 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about a pence in July-Sept. and Oct-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar and of about 2d. per cwt. in March Shipment for B.R.B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing qoutations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 16/3 per cwt.

Shipment March Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct/Dec. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.

Shipment March Sh. 16/ per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 4.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—

15/3 July-Sept Sellers; 15/6 Oct-Dec Sellers; 15/7-1/2 July-Sept Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—

15/5-1/2 July-Sept Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—

15/6-1/4 July-Sept Sellers.

RUBBER

London, May 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—

June/July value 21 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—

Buyers 24 1/2

Sellers 24 3/4

Tone:—Quietly firmer.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

B.C. RATE

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying DD 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1085.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1145.

Bank's buying 3D D Frcs. 1130.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 125 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.85 9/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 148.20.

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.15

London—Brussels Frcs. 149.00.

London—Rome Liras 121.00

London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 5.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 27/32.

Bank Demand 1/5 7/8.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 5/32.

Fcs. Demand 1060.

American Dollars 277.

Hongkong Dollars 155 1/2.

Shanghai 204.

Japan 129 1/2.

Singapore 156 3/4.

Tone:—Market steady.

London, May 4.

Tele Transfers 1/5-15/16.

Bar Gold £4/4/11.172.

Bar Silver Spot 30.5/16 uncertain.

London, May 4.

Rentes 3 per cent 47

Bar Silver (Spot) 30 5/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings. Business small. Market uncertain.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8

Interest 7 days market loans 4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 4.

Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.35
Amsterdam	12.08.3/4
Switzerland	25.08
Belgium	Nil.
Athens	Nil.
Prague	163.87

London, May 4.

Exchange on London in Paris	148.25
Exchange on London in Germany	20.40
Exchange on London in Italy	120.90

New York, May 4.

Demand Bills	4.85.06

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 5.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.

6 months 4 5/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money Call 5 per cent.

Money 1 month 4 1/4 per cent.

Money 3 months 4 per cent.

Money 6 months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—In less demand

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 4.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/8

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent 11 1/4

BULLION

Bombay, May 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8/0.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/8/6.

National Bank Bar gold Rs 21/12/0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/10/9.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/11/0 June.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10 July.

Bar silver ready Rs. 70/14.

Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/12 June.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69/5 July.

London, May 4.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10.

Silver ready d. 30-5.

Silver forward d. 30-4.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Uncertain. Market closed steady. Market has been rather forced up owing to conditions here.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960-90 £85 1/4—1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8—1/8

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £99 3/8—3/8

Conversion Loan £74 1/8+1/8

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/4—unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £103 1/2—unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 54 1/4—1/4

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 56—unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 70 1/4—unchanged.

Government securities 3 per cent 59 1/4—unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 5.

Ready:—21/10.

Vaida Chitor.—Opening

Vaida Visak.—Opening 21/9/6, highest 21/11/0, at 6 p.m. 21/10/6.

Vaida Chitor.—Opening 70/2, highest 2/9/6, at 6 p.m. 21/9/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Visak.—Opening 0/2/0,

Vaida Jeth.—Opening 0/3/0.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 5.

Ready:—70/8.

Vaida Chitor.—Openinfi 70/2, highest 70/8, at 6 p.m. 70/8.

Vaida Visak.—Opening 69/4, highest 69/10 at 6 p.m. 69/10.

Vaida Jeth.—Opening 68/9, highest 68/14, at 6p.m. 68/14.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Visak.—Opening 1/2/0.

Vaida Jeth.—Opening 1/10/0.

Tone:—Market firm.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 5.

Brass, English	3/4	57 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 8 0
Brass, English	1½	56 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 8 0
Brass, English	2	56 8 0
Brass, German	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, German	2	55 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 5.

Copper, French 3/4 to 2		56 4 0
Copper, German	3/4	58 0 0
Copper, German		59 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	59 8 0
Copper American	1½	59 0 0
Copper, American	1¾	5 90 0
Copper, American	2	59 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		55 8 0
Panchteka joint		24 12 0
Copper English Bars		56 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal		1 53 8 0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1½ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		59 8 0
American Copper	¾	57 12 0
American Copper	1 to 1¼	58 0 0
English Copper	3/4	57 8 0
English Copper	2	58 0 0

METALS.

London, May 4.

English best Selected Copper £60

Standard Copper G M B £56 11/16

Copper Braziers £74

Yellow Metal 69

Hard Spelter 29 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £15 3/8

London, May 4.

Tin Block £267 1/2

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 5.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 7 3
Finix	No.	6½	0 7 9
Kilachand	No.	8½	0 7 6
David	No.	10½	0 8 0
Shapurji	No.	10½	0 8 6
Tricumdas	Noo.	10½	0 8 3
Currimbhoy	No.	12½	0 9 6
Tricumdas	No.	12½	0 9 3
Kilachand	No.	14½	0 16 6
Kilachand	No	10½	0 11 0
Japan	No.	20	0 13 0
Japan	No.	32	1 0 6
Japan	No.	40	1 2 0
Japan	No.	42½	1 6 0

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

Allenburys

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

WHY LOOK OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

This "Rajvaid Hair-Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into the natural deep-black colour and makes them smooth, shining and lastingly jet-black. Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

SCORPION STINGS.

This medicine removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 packets As. 3.

On receipt of Rs. 4, one dozen phials are sent free of postal charges.

LEUCODERMA.

A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.

Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

Where to Lodge in Bombay?

For Healthy, Delicious Food, Airy Rooms, Electric Lights and Fans, Bath Rooms, and Business Locality Come to—

SUKHSAGAR HINDU LODGE.

Telephone No. 2029 C. Tele. Add. "Hindulodge."

Highclass Gujarati Hindu Hotel. Personal Supervision, Moderate Rates. Princess St., Mangaldas Road. BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society urgent meeting at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Responsivists' meeting: Speeches on Sabarmati Pact. Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, Mr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

FRIDAY, May 7.

B.Sc. Exmn. Results, University Hall. 2 p.m.

Commonwealth Bill Conference, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 8 a.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Send-off to Mrs. Annie Besant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T). Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

SATURDAY, May 8.

The s.s. "Rajputana," leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 6th inst.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, a public meeing will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Young Men's Hindu Association, (opposite China Baug), Girgaum Back Road, when the Responsivist leaders will speak on the "Sabarmati Pact." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

CEYLON PARSEES' HOMAGE TO H.I.M. REZAKHAN PEHLAVI.

The Parsee community of Ceylon despatched the following telegram to H.I.M. Rezakhan Pehlavi on his ascending the ancient Throne of Darius and Xerxes:—

"His Imperial Majesty Shah Rezakhan Pehlavi, Teheran,—Heartiest congratulations of Ceylon Parsee Anjuman on your coronation. May God bless your reign with long life!"

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

1. One Step: Wembling to Wembley.
2. Fox Trot, Swannee Butterfly.
3. Fox Trot, Oh! that Sweet in Suite.
4. Fox Trot, Pango Pango Maid.
5. Waltz, The Melody that Made You Mine.
6. Fox Trot, Naila.
7. Fox Trot, The Farmer Took Another Load Away.
8. Fox Trot, Charleston.
9. Fox Trot, When My Sugar Walks Down the Street.
10. Waltz, Midnight.

"THE GOLD RUSH".

CHAPLIN'S COMEDY BUILT ON TRAGEDY.

The new Charlie Chaplin motion picture comedy, "The Gold Rush" has been described by those closely associated with the world's greatest comedian as a symbolical autobiography of the great star himself. With that genius which peculiarly is Chaplin's own, and against background of the Klondike gold stampede into Alaska, the screen comedian has depicted with subtly tender and delicate master strokes, the struggle of man's eternal search for happiness, its heartbreaks and its tears; its humor; it slaughter and its joys.

Charlie of the Little Derby Hat, the tricky little cane, the baggy trousers, the mustache, the waddling walk, and big shoes—the man who has made more laughs for the world than any other living comedian has built in "The Gold Rush" a delightful structure of fun and hilariousness, which comes to the Excelsior Theatre next Saturday, 8th May under a United Artists Corporation release.

On the tragedy and misery suffered by the pioneers who first journey into Alaska, and on the dramatics of the soul sufferings of the "sourdough" who braved mountains, ice, snow, starvation, death, in their mad rush for gold, Charlie Chaplin has built the funniest and most laugh-producing comedy of his career.

He has cast himself in the role of the hard-luck "sourdough" who chases rainbows of the heart and of the soul in the midst of a struggling mob that pursues one thing only—gold, and nothing but gold. Pathos and suffering are converted by the Chaplin genius into laughter and comedy; and there is a lauh in everyone of the nearly nine thousand feet of film in "The Gold Rush."

LATE MR. NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, a well-known cotton merchant, died in Bombay on Sunday at the age of 83. He was the head of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, a well-known and old firm of cotton dealers.

He had almost monopolised the purchase of Broach cotton and hence was dubbed the "King of Broach Cotton." He was chairman of the Bombay Cotton Exchange for many years. He had given a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Maganlal Thakordas Arts College of Surat. To respect his memory, the East Indian Cotton Association's office as well as the Sewri Cotton Exchange were closed.

COMMONWEALTH BILL CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside over Conference called at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Friday 7th to consider the Commonwealth of India Bill.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

SALE OF WEST-END CINEMA.

INSOLVENT OWNER'S APPLICATION.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court on Tuesday morning an application was made on behalf of one Jagmohandas Girdhardas, a partner of Messrs. K. D. Bros., a firm of cinema proprietors, now declared insolvents, to rescind an order passed by Mr. Justice Fawcett, the Commissioner-in-Insolvency on 22nd April last, directing that the West End Cinema at Bombay belonging to the firm should be sold and that the two mortgagees, Bai Gulbai and Bai Pirojbai, should have the liberty to bid and set off the amount of their claim against the sale-proceeds.

Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the insolvent-applicant, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan represented the mortgagees, the respondents.

The facts of the case are that Jagmohandas (the applicant), Kisondas and Brijmohan were partners of the firm of Messrs. K. D. Bros. who were the owners of several cinema theatres, leasing and exhibiting films to the public. The respondents were the mortgagees, the mortgage property consisting of the West End Cinema at Bombay. Jagmohandas was adjudicated an insolvent in Bombay on 19th December, 1923, and three weeks later the remaining two partners were adjudicated insolvents in Calcutta. Twelve days after that, the firm of Messrs. K. D. Bros. consisting of the three partners was adjudicated insolvent in Bombay, and four days later also in Calcutta. Recently on 22nd April last, the mortgagees (respondents in this case) obtained the order from the Commissioner-in-Insolvency at the Bombay High Court directing the sale of the West End Cinema, the mortgaged property, and empowering the mortgagees to bid at the auction to set off their claims against the sale-proceeds. It is against this order that the first insolvent has made the present application.

A WRONG ORDER.

It was contended on behalf of the insolvent by his counsel, Mr. M. V. Desai, that the Commissioner-in-Insolvency's order of April last giving liberty to the mortgagees-purchasers of the West End Cinema to set off their debt should be set aside because the debt in question was disputed. They were mortgagees in possession and were running the cinema shows and realising the profits. If all that were taken into account, no moneys would be found payable to the mortgagees; but, on the other hand, the mortgagees might have to pay something to the applicant. The accounts had not been made up, and all concerned were disputing it. The sale had been directed to take place on Wednesday and therefore the applicant prayed, to have the order stayed.

The order in question, counsel submitted, was wrong on several grounds. It was 'ex-parte' in that the Official Assignee of Calcutta had had no notice of it, and the applicant-insolvent also was not aware of it. There was, besides, a stay-order in existence (issued by Mr. Justice Crump) pending the decision of an appeal preferred by the Calcutta creditors against the discharge granted by the Calcutta High Court. Further, the mortgagees being ladies, they might purchase the property on Wednesday and re-sell it to somebody else. Lastly, the order gave liberty to a person called Rustomji (the husband of one of the mortgagees) who, though a creditor, was not a mortgagee himself in respect of this property, to set off his own debt against the sale-proceeds.

The mortgagees, ultimately, consented to an arrangement whereby they could set off against the purchase-price only such sums as might be found due to them. The Official Assignee also agreed to this.

His Lordship, delivering judgment, observed the point in this case was that the first order of adjudication against Messrs. K. D. Bros. was passed in Bombay and that, therefore, the Official Assignee in Bombay was the first seizer of the insolvency of the firm. As such the Official Assignee was bound to admit or reject any claims of secured and unsecured creditors. In this case he had informed the Court that the claim of the mortgagees as secured creditors had been admitted, but that the extent of the debt had not been determined. His Lordship failed to see how the Official Assignee in Calcutta could demand that he should have notice of the application which resulted in the order, dated 22nd April last. He was in no better position in this respect than an insolvent was to claim notice of any adjudication by the Official Assignee in respect of the claim of any creditor. The same argument disposed of the contention that the insolvent, too, must have had notice of the application leading to the order. The order therefore was, in his Lordship's opinion, passed not 'ex-parte' and could not furnish a ground for review. Nor were there any fresh facts before the Court on which his Lordship could be asked to review the order. The lease of the property belonged to the firm of K. D. Bros. and the application for its sale was made in the insolvency of K. D. Bros., although the present application was sought to be made by the insolvent both in his own insolvency and in the insolvency of the firm. That contention could not, however, better the insolvents' position in law.

Proceeding, his Lordship said that the order in question should be varied by directing that in the event of the mortgagees becoming the purchasers, they might set off against the purchase-price such sums as might be found due to them on making up the accounts between them and the Official Assignee. Further, there appeared to be no reason why any such benefit should be conferred on Rustomji who was not a secured creditor in respect of the property in question, but merely the husband of one of the mortgagees, and obviously he had no such right.

On these grounds, his Lordship varied the order in these two respects, and discharged the present notice of motion. As the applicant had failed in substance, he was directed to pay the costs of this application, failing which the mortgagees were given the right to recover them from his estate.

JAIL FOR KIDNAPPING

TWO GOAN WOMEN CONVICTED.

A SANKLI STREET AFFAIR

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Wednesday in the case in which Carmeline and Esperance, two Goanese women were charged with kidnapping and wrongful restraint of a 12-year old minor girl named Fulu. The facts are briefly as follows:—Fulu was adopted by one C. DeCosta a bailiff in Small Causes Court in 1914. She used to take food to DeCosta's children who were attending St. Tersea's School, Girgaon. One of the days, she formed acquaintance with Florence an ayah, who persuaded her to leave her adopted parents and accompany her to Laburnum Road, where she kept her as a substitute. Fulu after working for a fortnight got tired and went to Esperance who was working as an ayah at Mr. Pandit's place at Laburnum Road. Esperance took her to Sankli Street and kept her in the brothel of Carmeline at Sankli Street, where she was ultimately traced by the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Carmeline was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and 3 months' on the second charge. The sentence to run concurrently.

Esperance was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 201 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

MR. N. M DUMASIA APOLOGIZES.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case on Wednesday in which Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, had charged Mr. Nowroji M. Dumasia with insult.

"A BLACKENED FACE."

The case was an aftermath of a defamation case in which soon after that case was compounded Mr. Dumasia was alleged to have remarked to Mr. Shroff:—"If the case had been proceeded with you would have gone out of the Court with a blackened face."

Mr. Dumasia having expressed regret for the remark complained of which he said was made under irritation, His Worship marked the case as compounded.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. S. A. Palkhiwala was charged with rash and negligent driving and was fined Rs. 75.

Mr. F. E. Sharpe, Deputy Commissioner of Police, in his evidence stated that on April 8 at about 11.30 a.m. he was going from Nepean Sea Road towards Ahmed Mansions. He wanted to turn to Gowalia Tank Road. As he could not take a full turn, he stopped the car to reverse it when he saw Palkhiwalla coming from Warden Road at an excessive speed. The latter applied his brakes and his car skidded at a distance of 20 yards from Mr. Sharpe's car. Palkhiwalla was alleged to have passed the Deputy Commissioner's car at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

In pleading not guilty to the charge, Palkhiwalla said that he was going at 15 miles an hour and did not anticipate that Mr. Sharpe would reverse his car. He put on his brakes and they were powerful the wheels skidded.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

ASSAULT ON HIGH WAY.

Katakram Ludhanmal an aged Punjabi was going along Bhatia Baug on Tuesday night when he was brutally assaulted by six persons including a woman named Laldevi. The police arrested the assailants and placed them before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Wednesday, who remanded them in police custody for ten days.

Katakram who was removed to G. T. Hospital is lying in a precarious condition and his dying deposition has been recorded by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

VICTORIAMEN AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Managing Committee of the Victoriamen's Union, held on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala and has been forwarded by him to the Police Commissioner:

The Managing Committee of the Victoria-Owners and Divers' Union desire to convey their best thanks to the Police Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Kelly, for relief given to the Victoria-Owners and Drivers' of Bombay in various respects since their deputation with whom the Police Commissioner sympathetically considered the various grievances which the men were suffering from.

CABLE ITEMS.

The match between Leicester and the Australians ended in a draw. Australia made 336 runs Leicester scored 96 runs in the first innings and 15 runs for one wicket in the second innings.

A Leningrad message says: The "Norge" left for Spitzbergen at 38 minutes past nine on Wednesday morning.

A Macao message says: A Portuguese gun boat has found Aviator Loriga.

A NOBLE ENDEAVOUR

PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

MRS. GOKHALAY AT KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR.

The annual gathering of Kumar Vinaya Mandir, (school for boys of the backward classes) situated at Matunga, was held on last Thursday under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.

Prof. Shethe, the Principal of the School, read the annual report of the School. For the last three years this school is conducted and maintained jointly by the Bombay Provincial Congress and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and a good technical as well as primary education is imparted to the boys, and girls of the backward classes. There are about hundred and fifty students taking advantage of the institution and they are also taught such useful arts, as carpentary, weaving, spinning, music, flower-making, cane-work, etc.

The president after appreciating the good services of the staff and the Principal, appealed to the general public for the presents to the school of such useful articles as maps, carpets, kindergarten, harmonium and such other necessary things which are required for the better equipment of the institution.

A short and suitable speech was made by Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta and prizes were then awarded to the successful candidates. A vote of thanks to Lady Luxmibai Jugmohandas, J.P., was passed for her benevolent gift of that day's prizes and after the distribution of sweet-meats to the boys the gathering terminated.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

TO BE PLAYED IN POONA.

The annual Quardrangular Cricket Tournament will be played this year in Poona. The first match between Europeans and Parsis will begin on September 13, the second match between Hindus and Mahomedans on September 16 and the final on September 20.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JUSTICE MARTEN'S APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, May 4.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Amberson Marten as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court in succession to Sir Norman Macleod who retires on 6th June.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRICKET.

SEVERAL MATCHES CANCELLED.

LONDON, May 4.

The following were final scores in County cricket matches that should have begun on Saturday, but were not played on that day owing to the rain except that between Essex and Yorkshire:—

Surrey vs. Hampshire.—The match ended in a draw. Surrey 243 and 145 for 3 and declared (Sandham 84). Hampshire 182 (Bowell 97) and 118 for 4 (Brown 49 not out).

Essex vs. Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by ten wickets. Yorkshire 359 and six for no wicket. Essex 110 and 254 (Perrin 59, Kilner 4 for 73).

Notts vs. Northampton.—Notts won by four wickets. Northants 111 and 227 (Wright 49, Jupp 93, Staples 4 for 37, Larwood 5 for 55). Notts 180 and 160 for 6 (Carr 86).

Lancashire vs. Warwickshire.—The match was drawn. Lancashire 179 and 180 for 6 and declared (Iddon 59 not out). Warwick 140 and 91 for 3.

The match between Cambridge University and Middlesex was abandoned owing to the strike.

The match between Oxford and Middlesex fixed for to-morrow has been cancelled.

Two football international matches, England vs. Belgium, and England vs. France, fixed for 8th May and 13th May respectively, have been postponed.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 4.

In the final of the Empire billiards championship Earlam (England) 2,000 beat Shailer (Australia) 1,394.—Reuter's Special.

CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, May 5.

The Chester Cup resulted as follows:—

Hidennis	... 1
Vermillion Pencil	... 2
Ixia	... 3

The starting prices were: 11 to 2 against Hidennis, 4 to 1 agtinst Vedmillion Pencil. 10 to 1 against Ixia.

10 ran.

The race was won by two lengths, eight lengths between second and third.

SHARE MARKET.

May 3.

Market opened at about the closing quotation and ruled steady for some time, but since then bulk operators appeared in the market unloaded to some extent in their favourite scrips, and thus market gave way. B Dyeings after touching 885 there were some buying inquiry came in and closed at 890. Fazal touched to 836/4 closed at 838/12. New Great gone down to 320. Market closed easy.

Imperial Bank were in good demand, fully paid up 1585 and that of contributory 421/4. Central and India Banks quoted at 23/8, 76/12 respectively.

In miscellaneous:—Burma old was easy at 510 and New Burma were in demand at 136/4.

Tata defd and ordinary were easy closed at 46/4 and 20/4. 3½ per cent Government Paper is firm at about 77/11 and there are keen buyers at this rate. There are very little doings in 1945/55 but firm at 108.

To-day owing to sad death of one prominent broker, the market closed at 1 p.m.

The market will remain closed up to 9th evening being the settlement days and will reopen on 10th instant.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Quotation Divid.	Rs	
Bank of India ..	50	2½	76 12	X D
Baroda ..	50	4	78	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52	
Central	25	1½	23-8	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.o.	76	X D
Imperial	500	40	1585	
Imperial Contributory—	125	10	421 4	
Union	½	..	3-8	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	10	
Central India Mining.	10	4½	22	X D
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	36	14
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	46	4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	3	
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	36-12	XD
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	860	X
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	144	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	115	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	88	XD
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	83	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	90	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	75	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	78	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	77	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	92	
Sailkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	98	
Sind Light	100	5 p.o.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	860	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	69	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—8-13			
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN ..				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	73	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	595	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	940	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.o.	64	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92	
Turat Electricity ..	100	..	60	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	947-8	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	907	8
Tata Power O ..	1,000	..	420	
Ta Power P. ..	1,000	..	645	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	X D
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	217½	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Bezar	500	80	820	xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Motuseli P. ..	400	40	510	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	155	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	510	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	136	4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	4-10	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	192	
Just Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	650	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.o.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	43	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	46-4	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	20.4	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	1y	19	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	10
New India	25	1y	16	2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.o.	830	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415	X D
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	890	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	350	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	175	
Broach Finee Counts..	250	..	35	
Century	100	20y	365	
Central India O. ..	100	16	486-4	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	425	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
ColabaLand & Mill.	100	..	117	8
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	100	nil	192	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	660	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O	10	0	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabsney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	18	12
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	260	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	838	12
Finlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500	
Globe	$100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	105	
Gold Mohur	100	..	6	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	180	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1000	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	382	8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	52-8	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	500	..	930	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4000	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	91	4
Madras United ..	250	15	460	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2000	
Mathradas	100	..	130	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	88	12
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2150	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	145	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	320	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	473	12
Phoenix	100	10	400	X
Planet	100	..		
Premier	100	.	37	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7500	
Simplex	250	..	137	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	45	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	475	
Swan	100	nil	140	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	102	8
Vahnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1900	D
Vahnu P.	500	35	540	C
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	725	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				407-8
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	895	898-12	885	890
Century	366-4	367-8	365	365
Central India ..	490	490	485	486-4
Colaba Land ..				117-8
Crescent ..				192-8
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy ..	813-12	845	836-4	838-12
Finaly				115
Globe				25
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				177-8
ndore Malwa ..	382-8	382-8	381-4	381-4
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				91-4
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..	326-4	326-4	320	320
Pearl	472-8	476-4	471-4	473-12
Pabany				290
Pehoenix				400
Simplex				137-8
Swadeshi ..	480	480	473-12	475
Swan Mills				140
Tata Mill				102-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				155
Bombay Steam				171-4
Tram Co., Ord.	117-8	117-8	116-14	116-4
Bundi Cement				10
Central India Mining				22 x D
Indian Cement				36-14
Katni Cement Ord.				47-8
Shivarajpur				36-12
Tata Hydro	948-12	948-12	946-4	947-8
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	20-12	20-12	20-2	20-4
Tata Iron and steel Def	46-14	46-14	46-4	46-4

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

5th May, 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18-16
To-day's Opening Rate	18.10
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.19
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road, Bombay).

JULY.

5th May	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	9.19
To-day's Opening Rate	9-15
Difference	—04
To day's Closing Rate	9 15
Difference	—04
Khandi Market	332-0-0
Sewri Market	Closed

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Coupons for First and Second Classes are now issued in books of twelve and the reduced charge for 12 first class coupons is Rs. 81/- and for 12 second class coupons Rs. 40/8/- against the old charge of Rs 96/- and Rs. 48/- respectively.

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Reduced fares for travelling on the race specials run during the Poona Races will be introduced as soon as the season commences. The charges for first, second and third class race specials tickets (exclusive of the charge for entrance into the race course enclosure) will be Rs. 14/-, Rs. 8/- and Rs. 4/8 against old charge of Rs. 16/-, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 5/-, respectively.—A. P.

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BY

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, May 6, 1926.

THE SEED.

"Zero is the practical result of the meeting," Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya was heard to say yesterday at the conclusion of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Sabarmati. That will, we fear, be the verdict of superficial students of events and personalities in the political life of the country. But first impressions are seldom right nor are superficial observers acceptable guides. There will doubtless be keen regret throughout the country that the Pact agreed upon at Sabarmati last month was not considered at the meeting and that the two wings of the Swarajists who had re-united will now part again. But those who look behind events to their true significance will fully share Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's conviction that the meeting should not be judged by the immediate results. "The small seed of understanding with Sir Moropant and others of the Nationalist group", she truly said, "will grow up into a reunion of all parties under the banner of the Congress". That Mrs. Naidu's confidence is not misplaced is borne out by the wise words of Sir Moropant Joshi who, unlike Pundit Malaviya, has read the meaning of the proceedings of the Committee aright.

Speaking on behalf of his fellow-Nationalists he declared that they were going going back with greater hope of the feasibility of a larger unity than they had when they came. He assured the meeting that they on their side would conduct the negotiations which had been begun well and that their Party would consider the suggestion that a special Congress be held on the understanding that members of the Indian National Party bind themselves to accept its findings. This is no small gain. There are no more practical and reasonable-minded patriots than Congressmen. There is no sacrifice they will consider too great to secure the co-operation of their fellow-countrymen in the struggle against the bureaucracy which stands between them and their freedom. For they realise that engaged as they are in the battle against the common enemy they cannot be party to a fratricidal war with their own countrymen. But there is one thing they will never do. They will never compromise the honour of the country by accepting a settlement with the bureaucracy which is an affront to its self-respect and which weakens its power to win its freedom. They will rather fight on different fronts than be willing instruments of their country's humiliation. We assure the members of the National Party that, provided they agree to abide by the decision of the majority of the Congress—and without such agreement no democratic organisation can work with success for a day—not only will they be given every facility to convert that national body to their views but all possible and honourable concessions will also be made by Congressmen to win and retain their co-operation. Sir Moropant Joshi's speech is a clear proof that a new understanding of the Congress and what it stands for and of the men who control and guide it and the ideals for the realisation of which they are striving has dawned upon him and those who share his view.

We extremely regret that the Responsivists, who are proud of being Congressmen, have betrayed an amazing failure to bring such an understanding to bear on their attitude in regard to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The text of the correspondence that passed between their leader and the President of the Congress, makes very sad reading revealing as it does an unwarranted lack of faith on their part in their fellow-Congressmen. "We feel we need not have been dragged all the way to Ahmedabad from our distant homes to be made sport of in the manner the draft proposes to do", writes Mr. Jayakar on their behalf. This outburst seemed hardly relevant. For the draft of the substitute for the Pact which was sent to them was in substance a precis of the speech which Pundit Motilal Nehru had delivered at Allahabad and the interview he had given to the Press. Both the speech and the interview gave his interpretation of the Pact which differs fundamentally from that of the Responsivist leaders. Pundit Motilal was and is prepared to stand by the Pact as he understood it. His interpretation was known to the Responsivists long before they started from their "distant homes". On this ground, therefore, they had no justification for sulking in their tents as they did at Sabarmati. Further, they themselves on the day previous to the Sabarmati meeting passed a resolution which put upon the Pact an interpretation which they knew Congressmen could not endorse and which placed the on the same basis as Pundit Motilal Nehru vis-a-vis the All-India Congress Committee. Both sides being prepared to stand by the Pact and differing only as regards interpretation, the right and obvious course naturally was to leave it to the All-India Congress Committee to discover an interpretation acceptable and honourable to both sides. Again assuming that Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were prepared to abandon the Pact, did not courtesy demand that the Responsivists should have given to the All-India Congress Committee which had been summoned for the specific purpose of confirming the Pact, and the members of which had been dragged from more distant homes, an opportunity of hearing their views? We regret the Responsivists have missed an excellent opportunity of contributing to the establishment of unity in the Congress. Perhaps it is as well that the advent of that unity has been delayed. The time is not yet. The Responsivists still cherish the hope that the country is with them in the desire to "work the Reforms for all they are worth". That is a vain hope. For, to suggest that the country is prepared to humiliate itself by surrendering to a bureaucracy which has flouted it contemtuously, is like building a structure on sand. Let the verdict of the electorates at the next elections disillusion our Responsivist friends and it will not be long before they come back to fight shoulder to shoulder with their comrades under the banner of the Congress. The duty of Congressmen is clear. They must see that the best and most deserving candidates are selected as candidates and helped with all the resources at the command of the Nation to win the elections and thus secure a majority in every legislature in the country.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The general strike has begun. In sympathy with the miners, after midnight on Tuesday last workers in the transport, printing, building and various other industries struck work in an orderly and deliberate manner. Reuter's message describes how men whose shifts began after midnight finished their turns of duty, how at night when the omnibus and railway services were concluded, the vehicles were taken to the depots and the men did not book on after midnight. This sober and silent protest of British Labour against capitalist dictation and callousness which has now taken the form of an orderly cessation from work, the majority of land and industrial magnates and their hangers-on, who form the bulwark of the Baldwin Government, choose to describe as a "revolution". Never was the unholy alliance between the Conservative Party in England and Big Business exposed in such unsavoury manner as now, when Labour leaders have demonstrated their willingness to find a way out, even at the eleventh hour, while the mine-owners have assumed an attitude of sheer obstinacy. Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons debate promptly takes the side of the mine-owners by declaring that "Government found itself challenged by an alternative Government".

But the attitude and language of the Trade Union leaders amply demonstrate that the general strike is no attempt at all at "an alternative Government". In the language of Mr. Thomas "whatever the result of the strike he was blind or idiotic who did not see that the economic facts of the coal position would remain the same". The Baldwin Government, instead of making a courageous attempt to look at these economic facts in the face, begin to scare the country by their astonishing indulgence in the talk of "civil war" and resort to the jingo trick of arresting Mr. Saklatwala possibly with the hope that their supporters will approve this determined stand to "down" all Communists. But the British masses will have no patience with these tactics. What they are keen on is economic improvement, not the clapping of Communists in jail. In fact, the previous heroic ventures of the Home Secretary in dealing with the Communist scare strengthened that portion of the Labour electorate in England which is anxious to resort to direct action and believes that nothing else than such a step will secure the satisfaction of Labour's demands. It is only the successful political programme of the Parliamentary wing of the Labour movement and its patience in hearing the votaries of direct action out every time they rose in protest against a "weak" policy which have kept the Labour movement within constitutional bounds. As Mr. Ramsay MacDonald warned the House of Commons "Labour respected the constitution as much as did the Conservatives." The brains behind the general strike are willing to explore new avenues for a peaceful settlement, but it is the mine-owners who have remained adamant. They are now willing to accept a wage settlement on a national basis, but they will not recognise the folly of vitiating the "concession" they make to the miners in this regard by their insistence on an increase in the hours of work. On that point the Coal Commission's Report was emphatic and there can be no question of any increase in hours. There is a question of increase, but that is with regard to wages, so that a suitable standard of living be secured to the miners. The Baldwin Government have proved their incompetence as negotiators by the attitude they have taken up, an attitude of open partiality towards capitalism, but they have an opportunity even now, if they take advantage of of the constructive suggestion thrown out by Mr. Thomas, of bringing the two parties together again. They will have to continue the subsidy during the interval while renewed efforts are made to secure an amicable settlement. Such a burden on the public treasury is bound to be far less onerous than the terrible economic loss to the whole nation which the strike involves. They must realise that organised Labour in every part of the world is on the side of the British strikers. They must realise, too, that the latter are by no means anxious to provoke disorder, as they are well aware that they can retain public sympathy on their side only by conducting the strike in a scrupulously peaceful manner. Everybody knows that the primary duty of a Government is to preserve law and order, but the British public is not likely to tolerate a Government long which attempts to preserve law and order only for the sake of capitalism.

SJT. NAND LAL BOSE.

THE ARTIST AS A TEACHER.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

He is delighted. He is eager to give and receive information. He takes the visitor to the rooms where his students work, and, with pardonable pride, speaks of their growing attainments. His delight seems, however, subdued. He squats down quietly on the floor of the museum and atelier, and, as he, gracefully, flings the loose ends of his 'chaddar' over his shoulders he looks reminiscent of the enquiring calm which marks the features of the religious disciples depicted on the walls of Ajanta.

Still A Disciple.

His thoughtful gestures, the simplicity with which he relates his experience or convictions, opinions or plans, proclaim the teacher who has still retained his discipleship. Or, shall we say, he appears as an artist conscious of the increasing needs the growth of artistic experience demands? His modest statements are less assertions than convictions founded on personal discoveries. He is able to read the mind and inclination of his students because he leaves them the freedom and the scope essential for the work which they are encouraged to regard as a personal venture. He studies them in their work. It is their work which suggests to him the method necessary for the development of their latent gifts, not academic formulas.

The Three Ways.

There are, he says, three ways by which the artist attains his goal. India, like every other country, offers to the artist the guidance in nature, secondly in convention and traditions and, finally in ideals and aspirations. None need erect barriers across these paths. "Can art be vital if it springs not from the soil and is detached or ignores surroundings?" "Impossible. All inspiration comes from nature. The soil and the surroundings are indispensable. And, all truly creative work is suggestive of inspiration from nature. It is nature."

"Red Is Red."

"Do you think one should or could set limits to the kind of medium or forms the artist should employ?" "No limits should be prescribed. Red is red, whether in oils or in water-colour. The artist should be free to experiment, free to evolve the forms suitable for his ideas. We should recommend the technique in ancient Indian art for guidance to Indian artists because the technique is like their vernaculars. It is thus easier and more natural for them to learn. The idiom of their language has a peculiar significance. It speaks to them naturally and evokes in them a natural response.

The Artist's Life.

The artist's life is, he says, like the fish in water, in his surroundings. But the artist, the true artist, lives in the past, present and the future. The artistic climax is attainable by all the paths, "natural", "conventional" and "ideal". He recognises the need for the varying artistic experiences and experiments inevitable in the preliminary struggle for artistic evolution. "Some of us were", he recalls, "at first burdened with unnecessary trifles from the Mughal paintings, some of us then turned to the Japanese paintings for information and some of us subsequently adopted some of the Chinese ways in painting. We now look eagerly for more fruitful enrichment from nature and our environment."

"We Shall Conquer."

He is not timid. Nor is he pessimistic. He is not afraid of new ideas or developments. All these could be, he believes, utilised, by the artist. "If we have artists with faith and honest work we shall", he is sure, "conquer." Sjt. Nand Lal Bose has, by his example and catholic outlook as well as by his free and responsive perceptions, set many of those who seek his guidance at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, on the path towards artistic achievement. His faith is, therefore, something more than mere sentiment or optimism.

Conscious of Future.

Sjt. Nandlal Bose does not appear to regulate his interest. He would handle and explain the colours in a glass tube or describe their possibilities or speak of the fabrics or toys or similar accessories in his modest museum with apparently the same calm and reverence that he displays when he analyses the merits of the work of his past or present students or colleagues or discusses the method by which he stimulates the faculties and imagination routinised in the students who till then received their random art training elsewhere. But it does not take long to discover that despite the apparent lack of any emphasis in his conversation he is conscious, all the time, of what the future expects from him. And, it is this responsibility to the future that makes him seek in his students the disciplined perception and honest workmanship essential for the free and vital development of Indian art. Sjt. Nand Lal Bose has, he knows, taken risks and invited criticism. But that is precisely what distinguishes him from self-complacent apologists or from timid conservatives.

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY.

A PRACTICE THAT NEEDS INVESTIGATION:

(BY S. H. JABHWALA.)

I

I am a well-wisher of every healthy movement that promotes the good of the country—be it the Tanzeem of the Muslims or the Sangathan of the Hindus. I have looked into some of the useful work being done by the Hindu Mahasabha, but I am pained to admit, on the other hand, that those interested in the uplift of the fallen classes 'do' very little though they 'speak' much partly because it is in the very nature of the people of this country to talk much and do little and partly because foreign domination has created such a political condition in our midst that we cannot do much but we can talk much.

A Grave Injustice.

I have to present to the Government and the Hindu Mahasabha a very urgent and grave injustice that is being practised under our very nose against a class of people whom the former call criminals and the latter untouchables. The Mang Garudi tribe consists of a number of men, women and children scattered mostly over different districts in the Bombay Presidency. Government records show that many of them are in Bombay as well. They are considered to belong to an imaginary class of habitual criminals, rogues and badmashes. Anyone who has the misfortune to call himself a Mang Garudi is immediately put down in the police records as a criminal and Government dubs the poor unfortunate with the honorific title of a criminal. The beauty of the absurdity Government is labouring under is that even though a Garudi may not have committed an offence yet because of his birth he is styled a criminal, treated as one and worse than one who may have actually been a criminal. A criminal is one who may have been proven in the court of law as having violated some law but a Mang Garudi does not break any law and yet he, his wife, his children and all his unfortunate progeny are reckoned as criminals and though allowed the freedom of movement in the town are required—one and all—every week to present themselves before the police in the local Thana for what is known as "Hazri". If an unfortunate Mang has fallen ill, or has to put in over-time in the factory or if any other similar accident happens, he falls under the displeasure of the Police who search him out for "Hazri" and punish the innocent offender. I have found on personal investigation that there is horror of injustice prevalent among these voiceless thousands for whom society reeks not, for whom even the Mahasabha has failed to do anything. As a common-sense citizen anyone who feels for their lot ought to stand up to question Government why a man should be called a criminal when he has not committed any offence. Any other offender even after seven years of jail imprisonment or even after years of transportation, if allowed to return to liberty, has been not required even once in his life to produce himself before the Police: and yet a Mang Garudi because Government in their records prepared by Karkuns and Mamlatdars put him down under the heading of Garudis is all throughout his life punished with weekly "Hazri" at the Police Thana. If birth is a crime under this Government, the sooner the evil is remedied is the better.

A Challenge.

An old Garudi on being asked by me told me that his father never committed an offence, he never committed any and his son never committed one and yet they were all required to present themselves before the Police who harassed him much. They all earned livelihood by working in the local mills. If the Police records, he emphatically challenged, could show that any one of his family was even once convicted he would be prepared to be sentenced to jail for life. Could Government take up the old Garudi's challenge?

Silent Sufferings.

The many inequities, the great social disabilities, the stark economic poverty under which these thousands are forcibly thrust by an absurd tradition I cannot recount here. I may revert to them some time later on. Any who is interested to see these people's silent sufferings can best communicate with me for I want an upheaval of ideas in favour of these classes. I have seen some of the local workers of the Hindu Mahasabha interested in purging the community of the compulsory ostracism they have enforced upon the Mangs but even they cannot do much without some constructive relief being initiated by the Mahasabha itself.

Notes of the Day.

Tardy Reparation

"Will you be governed by the pen or the sword"? were the words, humiliating to every Indian who looked at them inscribed on the pedestal of the Lawrence Statue on the Mall at Lahore. For the last three years in the Legislative Council of the Punjab, in the press of that Province and on public platforms demands were made by the peoples' representatives that these insulting words were a perpetual reminder of the contempt with which a certain section of the English rulers of India regarded Indians and proposals were made about the removal of the statue. The statue has not been removed but some tardy reparation for the insult continuously being offered to India has been made by substituting for the old wording, the revised one of "with pen and sword I served you". But the statue remains with its old pose of "which will you have"? as it continues even now to hold a pen in one hand and a sword in the other. If under the Hailey dispensation some little account is to be taken of Indian feelings, why should not the Punjab Government remove the statue itself to a room in the Government House and go the whole way in responding to popular wishes?

A False Report

The other day the Associated Press broadcast the news, on the authority of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, that H. E. H. the Nizam had issued an order making it a criminal offence to keep the picture of a cow within the Hyderabad State territory. On the face of it the news was too amazing to be true. The Secretary of the Deccan Humanitarian League, Hyderabad, writes to us to say that no such order has been passed by the Nizam and that he has ascertained that the report is a false one and has informed the Bombay Humanitarian League and other institutions accordingly. The report has already created considerable mischief and in view of the strained relations between the two communities, it was expected that a responsible news agency would have ascertained the truth of the report before giving it the wide publicity that it did.

Coming Into Its Own

The eleventh session of the Maratha Sahitya Parishad, which met in Bombay on Monday last, struck a more hopeful note both as regards the output of valuable literature in Marathi and the progress of the movement for establishing a permanent body of authors who have made their mark in Marathi literature to serve the interests of the language in the manner of the French Academy. Sardar Kibe from Indore, who presided over the session, congratulated all lovers of Marathi on the fact that it was coming into its own. Some of the Universities, including that of Bombay, had recognised the worth of Marathi and had included it amongst the list of languages for higher studies. The president of this year's Literary Conference for the Marathi-speaking also referred to the growth of mushroom periodicals like the "Anna malas" and urged that they should be discouraged as they created a bad taste in literature. This is a praiseworthy proposal, but the question is how to put it in practice. These periodicals have a way surviving such criticism.

A Despotic Measure.

We take the following from a recent issue of the State Gazette of Junagadh:—

"Kunbi Koorji Ganga, the Revenue Patel of Balagam, having been found disloyal, it is hereby ordered that he be externed from the limits of Junagadh State with effect from April 1, 1926.

The Superintendent of Police is requested to execute the order and to intimate the result to this office."

The externment of the Patel means the economic ruin of himself and his family. His disloyalty, according to information supplied to us, consists in the lead that he has taken in the agitation against the Vighoti system. About five years ago the Junagadh Administration promised that the Vighoti system would not be enforced for twenty years. That pledge was violated by the introduction of this system this year. Kunbi Koorji Ganga protested against this violation of the pledge and the Junagad State authorities have resorted to a despotic method of suppressing a legitimate agitation. That is not the right way of dealing with the grievances of the agriculturists.

A Just Grievance.

In a public meeting of the members of all Labour Unions in Madras which was recently held under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, a grievance under which organised Labour in this country has been suffering was again brought up for discussion. The capitalists have obtained special representation in the legislatures but Labour goes unrepresented. The Government nominate certain persons to represent Labour, but the one very practical thing which organised Labour has come to appreciate is that it has a right to elect its own men on the legislative bodies. The Madras meeting passed a resolution urging Government to grant representation to Labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures for the coming elections. The All-India Trade Union Congress has been making this demand at every one of its sessions. The demand must be pressed home.

UNDER COAL WAR CLOUD.

HOOLIGANISM IN DOCK LAND.

MR. SAKLATWALLA CHARGED WITH INCITING ARMY TO REVOLT.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

STRIKE-TIME NEWSPAPERS—SHRUNKEN EDITIONS.

LONDON, May 4.

The debate in the House of Lords on the crisis followed the lines of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons. Lord Haldane requested Government not to lose the opportunity of ending the conflict as soon as possible by continuing the negotiations.

Lord Balfour upheld the Government action. He hoped that the unexampled crisis in their constitutional history would be passed over without further damage to the constitution.

The Earl of Oxford did not see how any Government could fail to take up such challenge properly and effectively.

Lord Banbury urged Government to introduce a Bill repealing the Trades Disputes Act of 1908 which legalised peaceful picketing and rendered Trade Union funds immune from seizure. He declared that if Government did not introduce the Bill he would.—Reuter.

HOOLIGANISM IN LONDON DOCKLAND.

TRUNCHEON CHARGES BY POLICE.

LONDON, May 4

The Staff Committee of the National Whitley Council has passed a resolution advising all Civil Servants not to volunteer themselves to perform duties outside the narmal sphere, and recommending obedience to orders of competent authorities. The resolution asks Civil Servants to report any attempt to induce them to perform unusual duties.

The important provincial newspaper, "Sheffield Telegraph" appears tomorrow produced by the regular staff.

IN THE COUNTRY.

The whole of the transport organisation in Manchester has been brought to standstill except volunteer service.

At Edinburgh, skeleton service of buses and trams is run by volunteers.

At Aberdeen the fish market is in confusion as there are no trains proceeding south

In South Wales stoppage of vital services is general.

At Southampton the strike is only partially effective, with trams and buses running.

The Isle of Man is unaffected by the strike. Everything is normal.

HOOLIGANISM AT WORK.

Nasty scenes occurred in th dockland of East London, where the hooligan element interfered with suspicious road transport early in the day and became more reckless in the evening, indiscriminately stopping and disabling lorries and other vehicles. Police, who were reinforced, charged with truncheons several times, as a result of which a score of persons were removed to the hospital and half a dozen were arrested.

Police officers in East London district, interviewed by Reuter, said they were convinced that disturbances were not due to bona fide trade unionists who were very orderly, but to roughs operating in small gangs who halted lorries and carried out minor disablements to prevent their proceeding further. Drivers who protested against this were hauled out and beaten. Subsequently the spirit of destruction was intensified by attempts to set fire to lorries. A taxi-cab was thrown over a river bridge but the driver escaped. The task of police was difficult owing to wasp-like tactics of hooligans; but foot and mounted police drafted to the district made an organised attack and broke up the gangs. Numerous policemen remained in the district throughout the night shepherding lorries past the danger point.

"MORNING POST" OFFICES SURROUNDED.

About forty constables and special constables surrounded the offices of the "Morning Post" and kept watch throughout the night.

The worships "Barham" and "Ramilles" are landing food supplies at Liverpool.

Eight of the London theatres have closed down.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION TO HELP.

Amsterdam.—The International Federation of Trade Unions has not yet received an application from the British Trade Union Congress, but the Federation has made preparations for giving financial and moral support immediately an application is received.—Reuter's Special.

AN OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

AIMS AND OBJECT OF THE "BRITISH GAZETTE."

LONDON, May 5.

The "British Gazette" Number one, issue of which does not exceed 700,000 copies, has been published by His Majesty's Stationery office and consists of four sheets, inside pages being blank. It explains its object as being a reply to strike-makers' plan to paralyse public opinion. "Nearly all the newspapers have been silenced by violent and concerted action and this great nation is for the moment reduced in this respect to the level of African natives, dependent only upon rumours carried from place to place." It adds that in few days, if this is allowed to continue, rumours will poison the air and raise panic and disorders and carry us to depths which no sane man of any party or class will care even to contemplate.

The "Gazette's" circulation will be raised by means of unlimited resources of the State until it provides sure and sufficient means of information and guide for all British citizens.

The "Gazette" urges the nation to "be strong and quit yourselves like men."

May 5.—"The British Gazette" is being distributed at Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and the surrounding districts by air.—Reuter.

DIMINUTIVE "TIMES"

STRIKE-TIME NEWSPAPER.

LONDON, May 5.

The first strike-time edition of a regular newspaper to reach Reuter's office was a diminutive copy of the "Times" consisting of a single sheet of foolscap with type-script on both sides priced at two pence and containing a very brief digest of yesterday's developments.—Reuter.

INCITING ARMY TO REVOLT

CHARGE AGAINST MR. SAKLATWALA

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Saklatvala was remanded at Bow Street till Thursday on a charge of making an inflammatory speech at the May Day demonstration in Hyde Park in which, according to a detective and short-hand writer, he incited the Army to revolt and to refuse to fight and spoke contemptuously of the Union Jack.

Sir Travers Humphreys, prosecuting, said that this being the first case since the present situation, the prosecution only required the defendant to enter into recognisances for good behaviour. Mr. Saklatvala was released on a bail of two sureties of a hundred sterling each.

SHIPPING IN GERMAN PORTS AFFECTED.

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—The strike has already affected the German ports. Vessels scheduled to sail for England have cancelled their departure in view of the impossibility of coaling in Britain.

British steamers have been held up at Hamburg and Bremen. German and American liners are omitting Southampton in their itinerary.—Reuter.

INFLUX OF PASSENGERS IN PARIS.

LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—There was an extraordinary influx of passengers from England yesterday. Trains from Calais to Paris were doubled in number. The northern station of Paris was crowded to-day by English passengers hurrying to London. After 10 in the morning, one train departed without guarantee of travel beyond Bologne and Calais. It was announced at noon that four afternoon trains had been cancelled, causing consternation among the would-be travellers.—Reuter.

EFFECT IN ROTTERDAM.

Rotterdam.—The Batavier Line has suspended its London service and other lines are contemplating similar action.

The exporters of vegetables, meat and dairy produce have already suspended their shipments to England.

Hook of Holland's services to Harwich will be suspended after to-night.—Reuter.

GERMAN WORKERS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, May 4.

Essen.—The Union of Transport Workers, Dock Labourers and Seamen's Organisations has issued a manifesto ordering its members to cease work on ships trying to take coal to England.—Reuter.

SUPPORT FROM FRENCH WORKERS.

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—The General Confederation of Labour convened a conference of miners, railwaymen, dockers and seamen to discuss the question of support to the British strikers. No definite decision was reached, but the French unions have assured the British workers of their sympathy and promised

(Continued on page 11.)

CREATING FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

MR. ANDREWS' SPEECH EULOGISED.

PLEA FOR TAKING A BROAD VIEW.

CAPE TOWN, May 5.

The "Cape Times", commenting upon Mr. Andrews' speech at Bombay, declares that it should materially help to create a favourable atmosphere for a Round Table Conference. It adds that the chances of the Conference will be good if the two Governments set about it in the right way. The greatest danger lies in any restriction of discussions to narrow issues. A solution can only be come to if both the nations take a broad view. What must be sought is a "modus vivendi" that will create tendencies making for an ultimate solution of the narrow problem, and, at the same time, foster friendship between the two countries and bring them into closer and mutually profitable relations.

The chief obstacle, which has hitherto stood in the way of such a "modus vivendi," has been India's ignorance of South Africa, and "vice versa". The "Cape Times" declares that if the Conference is held in India, the South African delegates will learn enough of modern India to be of use in facilitating a settlement and understanding between the two Governments. If it should be found desirable to hold a Conference in the Union, then the Government would be well advised to send a Deputation to India to consult, informally, with the Indian Government and see and meet the Indians in their own country, also to examine the trade possibilties and come into contact with the psychology of post-war India. That was the suggestion of Mr. Andrews and the Indian delegation. Such a course would provide the South African delegates and the Union Government with a knowledge unobtainable in any other way, a knowledge that may make all the difference between success and failure for the Conference.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' WELCOME TO MR. ANDREWS.

ALLHABAD, May 4.

The General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation of India has sent the following telegram to Mr. C. F. Andrews, Shantiniketan, Bolpur: "On behalf of the Council of the National Liberal Federation and of myself I extend to you a warm welcome home and offer grateful thanks for the splendid work in South Africa."—Free Press.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL DIVORCE BILL.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Lords to-day, moving the second reading of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Bill, Lord Birkenhead emphasised the necessity of clearing up certain points, notably regarding competence of the Indian courts to deal with divorces of Englishmen and Englishwomen, temporarily domiciled in India. He recalled the decision of Lord Merrivale presiding at Probate, Admiralty and Divorce Commission that contrary to previous belief, Indian courts did not possess such jurisdiction. Lord Birkenhead said that the present Bill corrected the matter in main outline.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

SUBCOMMITTEES' REPORTS.

LONDON, May 5.

Geneva.—The League's Preparatory Committee of the International Economic Conference concluded first stage to-day by presentation of the reports of three subcommittees, the first of which deals with the agricultural questions and takes as its basis a memorandum presented by the Indian delegation.—Reuter.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT.

MADRAS CORPORATION PROTEST

MADRAS, May 4.

An interesting incident took place in the Madras Corporation last evening. On a requisition of ten members the President of the Corporation fixed yesterday for a special meeting to consider the Government order vetoing the resolution of the Corporation ugring the installation of Mr. Gandhi's portrait in the Corporation buildings at the Corporation's expense. On Saturday last President issued a notice stating that the meeting would not be held on that day (yesterday).

Some members holding that the President according to the Municipal Act had no power to adjourn a special meeting ignored the notice and went to the Corporation. As the required number of 20 members for the quorum was not available, there being only eighteen present they could not hold the meeting, but it was pointed out by Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chetty, M.L.C., that in such circumstances, according to the bye-laws regarding the conduct of business meeting of the Corporation, the meeting would automatically stand adjourned to that day week. The members then dispersed.—A.P.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

PERSONNEL TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

FEAR OF AN UNSATISFACTORY COMPOSITION.

SYED RAZA ALI A CERTAINTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 25.

I understand that the Government of India's correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the personnel of the Public Service Commission, as recommended by the Lee Commission has just concluded. We can, therefore, expect an announcement in a few days. A great deal of speculation is consequently rife as to the names of those selected to constitute a Commission. The name of Hon. Syed Raza Ali appears to be now removed from the range of speculation to that of certainty. I learn that some difficulty was experienced over the selection of a Hindu member. Last year, Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, who was a member of the Lee Commission, was stated to have been a fixture, but since then so many names have been hinted that speculators indulged in putting forward their own favourites. But it can now be stated with a certain degree of assertion that the Hindu member will come from Madras. As there must be a member on the Commission to represent the Provincial Services, it is very likely that this Madras member will come from that Service. We can, however, be sure that this member will be one whose past history will be such as to ensure confidence among Indians for his integrity and ability.

Mr. W. R. Barker, President, is expected to arrive here in a few days and he will have consultations with the Government of India regarding the programme of work and the time when the Commission must commence their labours. Five months will, however, be taken in the preliminary arrangements so that there is absolutely no prospect of the Commission launching on their task before the end of the winter.

The two Europeans to be selected to compete the personnel of the Commission will, presumably, include one who is a civilian of a senior grade. Several persons have been in the run for this coveted post, and all of them will be disappointed except one whose claims for the job will possibly be more on the ground of seniority than on the ground of merit, as the Commission will have to do a great deal of the work hitherto done by the Staff Selection Board. The fourth member is probably a person from one of the services which will prove of help to the Commission in this particular regard.

WILL THERE BE AN INDIAN SECRETARY?

On the whole, however, I fear that the personnel will no be so satisfactory as might have been expected. A great deal depends also on the Secretary and it is hoped that the Government will take courage and appoint an Indian this time. With the constitution of the Commission the Staff Selection Board will become extinct. The last meeting of this Board was held to-day.

AN AMAZING AFFAIR.

"DAILY HERALD" ON BOSE LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The London correspondent of "Forward" states: In the diplomatic correspondents columns of the "Daily Herald," the subheading "Black or White" refers to the Bose Libel Case as an amazing affair. It concludes by saying that S. J. Bose has therefore cleared himself, but he still remains a prisoner interned without trial in the Mandalay on the very same charge which the Court has declared libellous.

RESPONSIVISTS IN CONCLAVE.

MOVE FOR UNITY WITH NATIONALISTS

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

Since the breakdown of the Pact last evening the Responsivists have been holding discussions regarding their future policy. Pandit Malaviya met Sir Moropant Joshi, Dr Paranjpye and other members of the National Party with a view to bring them and the Responsivists together. On invitation from Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar, Sir Moropant, B. S. Kamat and others met the Responsivists in an informal conference.

Further developments are expected in Bombay in course of next few days.—A.P.

25 COOLIES BURIED ALIVE.

OWING TO COLLAPSE OF RIVER BANK.

MADRAS, May 4.

25 coolies were buried alive under debris as a result of an accidental collapse of the bank of the Bharata River, near Shorannur, states the "Madras Mail's" Calicut correspondent. Nine coolies were picked up dead and the rest have been removed for treatment.—Free Press.

AEROPLANE FALLS INTO SEA.

LONDON, May 4.

Macao.—A passenger of a cargo vessel from Kwongchowan reports that he saw an aeroplane fall into the sea a hundred miles east of Kwongchowan on Saturday. It is feared that the aeroplane may be that of the missing Captain Loriga who was proceeding to Manila.—Reuter.

SEED OF UNITY SOWN.

SABARMATI PACT DROPPED.

WILL THERE BE SPECIAL CONGRESS?

RESOLUTION ON S. AFRICAN QUESTION.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE WELCOMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

The sitting of the A.I.C.C. was resumed this morning punctually at eight when the resolution congratulating the Government of India and the Union Government on the decision to call a Conference to consider the whole question, as well as thanking Mr. Andrews for his selfless labours and asking the Indians not to slacken their efforts for the maintenance of their rights was moved by Mr. Satyamurthi. The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously.

The question of the Calcutta riots was then taken up, and it was resolved to request the various leaders to interest themselves in and attend to this question above all others. The discussion evoked much heat and recrimination but it was accepted by the House without modification.

Pandit Malaviya's proposal of a special session was then taken up when Panditji declared that it could not be treated as regular motion for want of proper notice, and he only moved it to ascertain the feelings of the House. That feeling was proved to be that it was no use calling it unless the differing Parties agreed to abide by its decision. This nobody promised to do, and hence the sense of the House was against it.

Speeches were however made by Sir Moropant Joshi, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Kamat explaining the position of the National Party, whereas Mr. Satyamurthi explained in a powerful speech the position of the Congress. Before taking leave, Sir Moropant declared that he was not hopeless about unity, and his impression after hearing the other side was that the negotiations for it would be continued.

Srimati Sarojini, in her concluding remarks, maintained that the session was not fruitless as some supposed, and that although the Pact was abandoned they were really much nearer to a reunion of parties than before.

The Responsivists did not attend any of the A.I.C.C. meetings, and left Ahmedabad to-night.

MAHATMA ON HINDU-MUSLIN UNITY.

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

It was a thinly attended meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which met this morning at 8 a.m. with Mrs. Naidu in the chair. Leaders of the Indian National Party also attended. Mr. Satyamurti moved a resolution on the South African Indian question welcoming the Round Table Conference, congratulating the Government of India, thanking Gandhiji, Mr. C. F. Andrews and others, and declaring the opinion that nothing but an honourable and satisfactory settlement will satisfy India.

Mr. B. Das moved an amendment for deletion of the clause "congratulating the Government of India," but withdrew it. The resolution was passed nem con.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Next Mr. Sen Gupta moved a resolution on the Calcutta riots, deploring the loss of life, violence to property and person and desecration of religious places of both the communities, and calling upon the citizens of Calcutta to devise measures to prevent recurrence of such acts.

Mr. Sen Gupta asked the Congress to recognise that the Hindu-Moslem question was an outstanding problem which must be settled before any real work could be done. He said that he had appealed to Gandhiji to come out of his retirement in order to preach Hindu-Moslem unity, but he had declined to do so, on the ground that he had no influence either with the Hindus or the Muslems. He (Gandhiji) thought that the time for amicable settlement would come only when the people had got tired of fighting, and had realised the need for unity. His advice to other leaders also, who believed in Hindu-Moslem Unity, was to leave the question alone, and to go into retirement for some time. Mr. Sen Gupta said that he did not accept the solution. He was of opinion that all the leaders should set aside all other political work, and concentrate on the solution of the Hindu-Moslem question.

BRAINS BEHIND THE RIOTS.

Referring to the origin of the Calcutta riot, Mr. Sen Gupta reiterated his conviction that political objects were at the bottom, and that there were brains behind the riots. He also declared that Hindu-Moslem differences were alien to Bengal Hindus and Moslems. These quarrels really took place between up-country Hindus and Moslems and now Bengal Hindus and Moslems were getting contaminated. In conclusion, Mr. Sen Gupta asked the Congress to concentrate on the Hindu-Moslem question.

Mr. Hameed Khan (Madras) seconded the resolution, and asked that Moslims be increasingly associated with the Congress organisation.

Mr. Singaravelu Chetty supported the resolution.

Sjt. Purshottamdasji of Calcutta also supported the resolution. He regretted the attribution of responsibility to any section of the people while the Congress enquiry was not yet completed. He warned the meeting to remember that the riots would never become things of the past until there was an All-India settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question.—Free Press of India.

Mr. Durgaprasad Adwani supported the resolution on Calcutta Riot. He appealed to both the Hindu and Muslim leaders to be particular not to make any statement in the press or from the platform, which was likely to aggravate the situation.

Dr. Pratap Guha Roy also supported the resolution. He siad that he wanted to draw the attention to one aspect of the riots which had been overlooked, namely that several cases of assault and rioting took place in the presence of the police or themselves.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu putting the resolution to the House, asked members to realise their responsibility in passing the resolution. It made it obligatory on one and all of them to do their best to promote intercommunial unity. She announced that she was going to Calcutta next week, and other leaders also, she understood, would respond to the invitation to go to Bengal, and contribute their mite towards the solution of the communal question. As regards Gandhiji's refusal to leave his retreat and go over to Bengal, Mrs. Naidu reminded the meeting that he had taken out leave from the nation for one year, that he may be able to work the better for the country. She asked the people to be just to Gandhiji and realise that, though he would not respond to Bengal's call there was none amongst them more anxious than Mahatmaji for the promotion of intercommunal unity, and to secure the larger interests of the people. The resolution was passed unanimously.

SIR M. V. JOSHI SUPPORTS MOTION.

The Committee next resumed discussion on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's proposition. Sir M. V. Joshi strongly supported the suggestion that a Special Congress be called. He welcomed the opportunity to state the views of the leaders of the Indian National Party. He reminded the meeting that the presence of his colleagues and himself was a proof of the keenness of a desire on the part of his Party to make possible the larger unity which Mrs. Naidu had in mind. They had responded to the invitation, and so to say were on their knees, so that the larger unity which was the great need of the country, may be achieved. "They had been invited" said Sir M. V. Joshi, to take part in the discussion of the Pact, and to explore the possibilities of that larger unity. The Pact had now been dropped. He did not wish to comment on it. Only he would assure the meeting that, whatever may be the strength of the sentiment in the All-India Congress Committee itself, there was a large body of opinion in the country which would greatly deplore the abandonment of the Pact, the effect of which was to keep out of the Congressmen, as patriotic as any he knew. Sir M. V. Joshi proceeded to say that ever since the Surat Congress the position of the Congress has been that its doors were always open to men of every school of thought, and that they should come into the Congress. But there were several difficulties which they experienced. It was only right that they should meet and have a free and frank discussion. The invitation to them and their presence were the first step towards larger unity.

Mr. Satyamurthi cordially welcomed the sentiments expressed by Sir M. V. Joshi. He assured Sir M. V. Joshi and his colleagues that the Congress door was always open to them and he asked them to come in and convert or be converted. But unity was possible only if those who entered the Congress bowed to the traditions of all Parliamentary institutions, viz., submission of the minority to the majority verdict. Malaviyaji's theory of the right of the minority to carry its differences to point of action was opposed to all parliamentary traditions.

As regards Civil Disobedience, the Indian National Party had done the Congress the honour of borrowing from it group civil resistence. Mr. Satyamurthi maintained that there was little to distinguish between group civil resistence and mass civil resistence. On the issue of the acceptance of office, Mr. Satyamurthi dissented from Sir M. V. Joshi that the majority of opinion in the country favoured acceptance of office. In Madras 80 per cent of Congress candidates were non-Brahmins, and they had all signed the Congress pledge of non-acceptance of office. But assuming that the majority of opinion differed from the stand taken by the Congress, it was the duty of Congress men, to emulate leaders of the Indian National Party, who had acted on the principle of acting upto their conviction even if they were in a minority of one or two.

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurthi said that he for one would support the motion for a Special Congress, if the leaders of the Indian National Party gave an assurance that

(Continued on next page).

SEED OF UNITY SOWN.

(Continuous from previous page).

they would abide by the resolutions of the Special Congress.

At this stage Mr. Sambamurty pointed out that Pandit Malaviya's motion was not in order for want of sufficient notice.

AN IRREGULAR MOTION.

Pandit Malaviya conceded that his motion was irregular and that he would withdraw his resolution. If the meeting, however, wanted to hold a special Congress it could find other ways.

Dr. Paranjpye said that the Congress was, for long an all-inclusive body. During the last few years it had ceased to be all-inclusive for several reasons. Those who differed from the Congress were tradauced as traitors. He was glad that now these epithets had been withdrawn. He appealed to the Congress to become once again all-inclusive to adopt a practical and all-inclusive programme, and concentrate on the immediate objective. He was also of opinion that if Ministers had the elected majority to support them they could do much good.

After Dr. Paranjpye had spoken there was a discussion on the regularity or otherwise of Pandit Malaviyaji's proposition. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar pointed out that the meeting had no right to waive a notice which was due to absent members.

Maulana Mahomed Ali supported Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Maulana Shaukat Ali asked the Committee not to distract public attention from time to time. The Cawnpore mandate was clear, and he asked the Committee to concentrate on carrying out the programme. Maulana Shaukat Ali said that the Councils were 'haram.'

Here Malaviyaji took exception to the term. Maulana Shaukat Ali explained that the Council was 'haram' to him.

PT. MALAVIYA WITHDRAWS MOTION.

Pandit Malaviyaji here formally withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Kamat inquired what had happened to Sir M. V. Joshi's constructive suggestions. He desired that they should not depend on the regularity or otherwise of Pandit Malaviya's suggestion.

Pandit Motilal Nehru argeed that Pandit Malaviya's proposition was irregular. Sir M. V. Joshi had mentioned three points of difference, the creed, civil disobedience and khaddar. They were issues on which the Congress, as now constituted, held strong views. He did not think that a special session of the Congress would concede to the National Party what they wanted. The only practicable course was for the leaders of the Indian National Party to come into the Congress and covert it to its view.

Here Sir M. V. Joshi explained that he only suggested that these points be discussed.

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "We have come together as friends, and let us part as friends, and let us continue our renewed friendship without any immediate bending on either side."

ALLEGATION AGAINST SIR A. RAHIM.

Mr. Sen-Gupta rose to remove a misconception which, he thought, Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech had given rise to. He had not given any challenge to Pandit Malaviya at Patna. He had only asked Malaviyaji to ask the dissentinents who were holding aloof from the Congress to come into the Congress and convert the majority to their view. If there was any suggestion that Pandit Malaviya was, in any way, however remotely, responsible for the Calcutta riots with a view to utlise it for election purposes, he was there to demolish it. If there was any leader, who had made political use of the riots, it was Sir Abdur Rahim who set the ball rolling at Aligarh.

Here the meting became uproarious with the cries of "No-No-Yes-Yes," etc.

Maulana Mahomed Ali challenged Mr. Sen-Gupta's statement that Sir Abdur Rahim was in any way responsible.

Continuing Mr. Sen-Gupta said that the time had come for plainspeaking and for denouncing all communial activities, whether Hindu and Moslem. It was not right for Hindus to justify retaliation on the ground of Muslim aggression and for Muslims to follow suit. He had no communal bias. He was unpopular because he was not a communial Hindu, but he was confident that the time would come when communalism would be disregarded.

IN LOCARNO SPIRIT.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that he wanted to clear one misapprehension. They of the Indian National Party had not come with any idea of seeking a special session of the Congress. They had come in a smaller sphere in the spirit of the Locarno Pact to discuss questions of difference in a friendly spirit and not to be voted down. They of the Indian National Party were not prepared to join the Congress immediately or to undertake to abide by the decision of a special Congress.

Mr. Chagla pointed out how the Indian National Party had advanced considerably from its old position. He thought that the time was opportune for a continuation of discussions.

Sir M. V. Joshi, on behalf of members of the Indian National Party thanked the President of the Congress for the cordial reception extended to them. They were going back, declared Sir M. V. Joshi, with a greater hope of feasibility of a larger unity than they had when they came. He appreciated the tone of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech. Whether a special Congress was held or not, he assured the meeting that they on their side would conduct the negotiations, which had been begun well. They had attended the meeting in their individual capacaities. They had no right to commit their Party to any position. He, however, assured the meeting that their Party would consider the suggestion that a special Congress be held on the understanding that members of the Indian National Party bind themselves to accept its findings.

In conclusion, Sir M. V. Joshi said after the speeches he had heard, he did not think the points of differences between the Indian National Party and the Congress were incapable of adjustment of useful discussion.

NATIONALISTS WITHDRAW.

Leaders of the Indian National Party at this stage, after thanking the President, withdrew from the meeting.

Maulana Shaukat Ali next made a personal statement. He regretted that there were prominent Congressmen, who were engaging themselves in communal activity and making the Khilafatists' task difficult. There were Abdur Rahims in the Congress, who were as much responsible as the Abdur Rahims of the Moslem League.

The President concluded the proceedings with a few observations. She was outismistic enough to hope that though the meeting had not achieved tangible results, it had sown the seed of unity, which would take root and bear fruit in due season. She wished it to be understood that though the Sabarmati Pact was dropped, none of the Parties to it could be charged with breach of faith or betrayal of each other. The signatories to the Pact were willing to abide by the terms of the pact. The difficulty was only about interpretation. She had signed the Pact only as a witness.

MEETING CONCLUDES AT NOON.

The meeting concluded at 12 noon.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The following is the concluding portion of Tuesday's proceedings as wired by the Free Press of India.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Liberal) next spoke. He said that they had come there with the fullest hope that the Sabarmati pact would be ratified and an agreement arrived at. It was, however, extremely regrettable that it had not been ratified by the All-India Congress Committee. He was surprised that two eminent lawyers could not know what hey were talking about or signing. He could understand members of the All-India Congress Committee saying that they were against the pact. They came for unity and that unity was, to-day, farther away than it was even before.

Mr. T. Prakasam said that they were ready to allow them to enter the Congress. The United Nationalists had sanctioned group civil disobedience, and hence they were closer to each other to-day There was now nothing to keep them away from the Congress.

"CONVINCE US."

Mr. Sayamurti said that they must not remain aloof. "Come in and convince us," he said.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that every one must keep his own conviction, but they must join the Congress. "The Government had the power of the purse, and they were utilising it in the fight against us. They were insulting every party. If we did not combine, nobody would be able to save the country."

DR. BESANT'S APPEAL.

Dr. Annie Besant said that uptil now the Congress doors were open only to those who believed in the Non-Cooperation programme. But after Belgaum, she did not see any reason why everybody should not join the Congress She thought that there should be no tyranny of the majority over the minority. Decisions of the majority should not be binding on the conscience of the minority. "If I am to be tongue-tied in the Congress, I object to take an active part," added Mrs. Besant. She felt that it was of vital importance that the country should be united. She would like to take an active part in Congress work even by remaining in the minority. "I do not think," she said, "those who do not obey the majority view are traitors. I want to see India free with all her powers. I am ready to work with you for Swaraj. We must cease quarrelling. The third party profits by our quarrels. We must all unite and try to make India free."

The vote of thanks to Pandit Motilal Nehru was passed.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S FORMULA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, after making a strong plea for unity, proposed the following motion:—"The All-India Congress Committee recommends that at a special session of the Congress the following rule be adopted in relation to acceptance of offices: 'When the majority of elected members of the Congress Party, in any legislature, should be of opinion that the objects of the party will be advanced by the acceptance of ministerships or other positions of power, responsibility and initiative, which are open to election by, or are otherwise responsible to, the people's party within the legislatures, members of that party may accept such offices subject to constitutional control of the party."

Mr. B. Das seconded Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that he was willing to eliminate Khaddar, if that stood in the way of union. Whatever the differences, they must remain in the Congress.

At this stage it was 11-30 at night, and the meeting was adjourned till 8 to-morrow morning.

Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout, but did not take any part in the discussions. (Free Press of India.)

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ANOTHER VERSION.

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

The A. I. C. C. which was first advertised at 4 p.m. and then fixed for 7 did not meet till nearly 9. About 75 members in all attended besides the National Party group led by Sir Moropant Joshi. Mahatma Gandhi was seated near the President. A few ladies were also present. Mrs Naidu in her opening speech said that the purpose for which the meeting had been specially called was that ratification of the Swarajist-Responsivist pact. She had invited the Responsivists to be present at the meeting but they could not see their way to accept the invitation. In spite of the differences on the interpretation of the pact, she was hopeful that their unanimous desire for unity would prevail and help them to arrive at an agreement. She extended a hearty welcome to the members of the different political parties.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Pundit Nehru proposed that a committee be appointed consisting of Messrs Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar and C. Rajagopalachar with Mr B. Shiva Rao to assist them, to consider and report on the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Mr. T. Prakasam opposing the consideration of the bill said that Dr. Besant herself should have moved the proposition at a Congress session before giving the final shape to it.

Mr. B. Das supported the proposal.

BENEATH DIGNITY

Mr Satyamurthi opposing it said that there was no sanction behind the bill. It was further tantamount to accepting the authority of the British Parliament to grant or not to grant Swaraj to India. It was beneath the dignity of the Congress to accept such a position with regard to the Parliament.

GO BY DEFAULT

After a few more had spoken in favour of and against the proposition Pundit Motilal replied. He pointed out that by appointing a Committee to consider the bill the Congress was not committing itself in any way. The Committee might adopt or reject it as they thought fit. It was a measure that would soon come up before the Parliament and if passed would be placed on the statute book, whether the Congress had expressed its opinion or not. The Congress must take up the same attitude on this bill as it did in regard to the Asiatic Bill. Their stand in respect of the Asiatic Bill had been partially successful and if they were to let their position regarding the Commonwealth of India Bill go undefined their case would go by defualt and they would be the losers by it.

On being put to the vote the proposal was lost by a large majority. Messrs Jamnadas Mehta, Manilal Kothari, Rangaswami Iyengar and a few others voted for it.

PUNDIT NEHRU ON PACT.

Pundit Nehru then made a statement of the results of the negotiations with the Responsivists on the Pact which he said had been signed by each group under certain impressions entirely different from those of the other. The latest development was that when the Responsive Cooperation party had met the previous day in Bombay they had adopted a resolution by which the members of the Party should support the pact on a certain understanding of its implications the principal aim being that the Reforms should be worked for all they were worth, even as they stood now.

FAILURE OF PACT

He had himself prepared a draft resolution which he intended the A. I. C. C to adopt. Therein he had made clear his own interpretation of the pact whereby the conditions laid down by Deshbandhu Das in his Faridpur speech should first be fulfilled before the response could be considered satisfactory. Thus there were two entirely different interpretations of the pact signed by two sections. They could not therefore be said to have agreed upon the same thing in the same sense. As a pact the Sabarmati compromise therefore had failed.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar then read a letter from the Responsivists stating that in view of the difference in the implications of the pact understood by the signatorics to it, the compromise had broken down and as the A. I. C. C would not, therefore, be called upon to consider it they thought that no purpose would be served by their attending yesterday's meeting.

Pundit Nehru after reading the letter said that the statement contained in it that "Pundit Nehru found himself unable to adhere to the terms of the pact" was not correct, He was unable he explained to adhere to the terms as understood by them. He was prepared to abide by the pact as he understood it. He reiterated that under these conditions the pact automatically dropped.

SHUT OUT REBELS.

Maulana Mahomed Ali made a very vehement speech insisting that the doors of the Congress should be shut to all rebels. There was a time when he thought that welcoming the rebels into the Congress was very desirable and necessary but now he was convinced that broken wings should be lopped off and not permitted to approach the golden threshold of the Congress.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in proposing a vote of thanks to Pundit Nehru declared his inability to understand how Pundit Nehru could have, as a large number including the speaker himself, had taken him to have, abandoned the principles of a lifetime in regard to the acceptance of offices. The interpretation now put on the pact by the Responsivists could not have been accepted by him at all at any time and it was unthinkable that when he signed it he understood its terms to mean acceptance of offices without regard to the response of Government according to the conditions laid down in Deshbandhu Das's last speech.

Mr. Iyengar wanted the Congress discipline to be maintained intact and all parties welcomed into it. He hoped those who were not with them to-day would not be the same to-morrow.

Mr. Joglekar seconded the proposal.

MR. KAMAT'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. B. S. Kamat then made an impressive speech. The National Party he said, came there in the fullest hope that the Sabarmati pact would be passed and an agreement arrived at between the two wings of the Swaraj Party. The breakdown of the pact he thought was considered by some members as a matter for rejoicing. They almost seemed sure that the larger unity which the national Party had hoped and still desired was unattainable.

Mr. Mahomed Ali rose to explain that that was not what he intended to convey by his words.

Mr. Kamat continuing said he would like to be assured that he was wrong in his inferenee from the words that some members had in the course of the discussions uttered

Mr. Prakasam asd Mr. Satyamurti also joined in appealing to the National Party and the Liberals to come within the Congress fold. The doors were wide open.

Maulana Shaukat Ali also welcoming them to enter the Congress said that Government was the only party who gained by each party keeping apart from the other.

FREEDOM—IMMEDIATE NECESSITY.

Mrs. Besant in an eloquent speech pleaded for freedom of the minority to be within the Congress without being called traitors. India's freedom was the most immediate necessity seeing that foreign bondage had worked havoc with the country's vitality as recent statistics amply showed. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengars proposal for a vote of thanks was then declared carried.

As it was already late and as many members wore desirous of taking part in the discussion over this proposal further consideration was adjourned till tomorrow. Mr. Gandhi though taking no part in the discussion was present almost to the end of the meeting and left only about an hour before adjournment—A. P.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party emphatically dissent from the version of the break-down of negotiations given to the All-India Congress Committee given by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pundit Motilal Nehru. They are of opinion that the Swarajist leaders were predetermined to secure a break-down of negotiations and that the complaints of different interpretations is not a valid one. They cite in support the text of the formula, which the Swarajists, opposed to the Pact, had asked Pundit Nehru to accept as basis of discussion in place of the Pact, which goes farther than even the Delhi resolution. It is understood that the Responsivist leaders propose to make a fuller statement shortly. In the meanwhile they are publishing the correspondence, which passed today between Pundit Motilal and Mrs. Naidu on the one hand and themselves on the other.

TEXT OF SUBSTITUTE FORMULA.

The following is the text of the substitute formula, which was handed over to the Responsivist leaders this morning, by the Assistant Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee:—

"Having regard to the fact that doubts and differences have arisen as to the true interpretation of the agreement arrived at between Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. G. A. Ogle and Pundit Motilal Nehru at Sabarmati, on the 21st April, 1926, this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, while fully agreeing with the principles, policy and programme laid down in the resolution 7 of the Cawnpore Congress and resolution 2 (b) of the All-India Congress Committee, passed at Delhi on the 6th and 7th March, 1926, and fully believing that Dyarchy, in any form or shape is wholly unworkable in the best of conditions, is of opinion that, with a view to remove all doubts and differences and to put the true issue before the country, it is expedient to state clearly what shall constitute 'Satisfactory Response', referred to in the said resolution. It is, therefore, hereby resolved—

(1) that the acceptance of the principle underlying the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1924, shall constitute a satisfactory response by the Government to the national demand for Responsible Government, and the immediate adoption by the Government of the various steps mentioned in the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 8th September, 1925, shall, for the present, be taken to be a sufficient compliance with the said principle;

(2) that if Responsible Government in the fullest sense is guaranteed by the Government to come automatically in the near future by the adoption of other steps than those mentioned in the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 8th September, 1925, and if in the meantime substantially full Responsible Government in the provinces is granted, the response so made by the Government shall be considered sufficient in the provinces for the purpose of accepting offices of ministers and considering provincial budgets on their merits, provided that no such response shall be considered adequate unless it includes

(a) the release or trial according to law of all political prisoners, who are at present being detained, without being convicted by duly constituted courts,

(b) the repeal of all repressive laws,

(c) the removal of all disqualifications now imposed on persons, who have served the sentences passed on their conviction of any offence, from standing for election to all elected bodies in the country, and

(d) the abolition of non-official nominations to membership of Councils and throwing open the seats of nominated non-official members to election by the general electorate;

(3) that the adequacy of any action by the Government in any province, as is referred to in resolution 2, shall on the recommendation of the Congress members of the Legislative Council of that province be decided by the Working Committee."

RESPONSIVISTS' LETTER.

On receipt of this, at about 10 a.m., the Responsivists immediately sent the following letter to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

"Dear Madam,—In response to your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Working Committee this morning at 9, we arrived here and were about to attend the meeting when we received at the hands of Mr. Raja Rao, Assistant Secretary, draft of the proposed resolution, purporting to be sent by Pundit Nehru for our consideration on the ground that the wording of the Sabarmati Pact was cryptic and required amplification. We have carefully considered the draft, which we consider as a travesty of the Pact and complete repudiation of the same. We think that the draft furnishes no common ground on which we could profitably meet and discuss. Under these circumstances we are of opinion that no useful purpose can be served by our attending the Working Committee's meeting this morning, and we have, therefore, decided not to attend the same. We feel we need not have been dragged all the way to Ahmedabad from our distant homes to be made sport of in the manner the draft proposes to do. We send herewith for your information a copy of the resolution, which our Party adopted yesterday by way of ratifying the terms of the Pact, as required by the last clause thereof."

The letter is signed by Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Aney, Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Gokhale and Ogle.

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY.

In reply, Mrs. Naidu wrote:—

"Dear Friends,—I have just received your letter. The draft sent you by Pundit Motilal is only for discussion at the Working Committee. Your presence is most necessary for this discussion, and I am requesting you earnestly to attend the Working Committee that is now sitting to press your own points and objections to enable us to arrive at some final settlement if possible.—Yours sincerely, (Sd.) Sarojini Naidu."

AN UNDERTAKING WANTED.

In reply, the Responsivists wrote:—

"Dear Madam,—We are in receipt of your letter. It does not make it clear whether yourself and Pundit Motilalji, the two principal parties to the Pact, are going to stand by it in its passage through the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. We came here to support you in doing so in the fullest expectation that you would adhere to the Pact as it stands and which had your fullest approval. Unless you propose to do so, there is no meaning in our attending the joint deliberations of the Working Committee, or even the All-India Congress Committee. A clear reply to this enquiry will clear up the situation. You will permit us to observe that it is futile to put forward even as basis of discussion a draft which completely repudiates the Pact. It is needless to add that the Pact represented the maximum basis of agreement between the two sides. We respect it as such, and are prepared to stand by it, provided you do the same. This will save unnecessary waste of time involved in examining positions, which were abandoned after scrutiny by one or the other of the two sides before the Pact was arrived at. Awaiting your reply.—Yours truly, (Sd.) M. R. Jayakar for self and on behalf of colleagues."

OBJECT OF A. I. C. C. MEETING.

In reply Mrs. Naidu wrote:—

"Dear Mr. Jayakar,—I am really sorry and surprised that you and your friends should consider that either Pandit Motilal Nehru or I should wish to get out of the pact. The whole purpose of calling the A. I. C. C. was for the purpose of confirming the pact. Certain conditions were agreed to by both wings of the Swaraj Party after frank discussion in the friendliest spirit. I put my signature to the pact purely formally as President of the Congress at your request. The real pact was between the leaders of the Swaraj Party and the leaders of Responsive Cooperation Party. The draft submitted is for discussion and I think it your duty as parties to the pact to attend the Working Committee. We have been awaiting from 10 a.m. Please meet us at the Circuit House before 5 p.m. to-day and let us discuss the pact with the Working Committee. I certainly will stand by the pact as I understand it and accept an honourable understanding between the two wings of the Swaraj Party, consistent with the principles of the Congress. Yours sincerely, (Sd.) Saroiini Naidu."

PANDIT NEHRU'S REGRET.

Pandit Motilal Nehru also wrote simultaneously:—

"Dear Mr. Jayakar,—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has shown me your letter. I am sorry you are insisting upon conditions before meeting the members of the Working Committee in friendly conversation on the pact and questions which have arisen since it was signed. I am, of course, prepared to stand by the pact as I understand it, but as you are aware there has been difference of opinion among signatories themselves as to what are the true implications of the language adopted. I certainly do not agree with the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Kelkar and in a section of the press represented by the "Mahratta" and the "Kesari," nor even in the resolution passed by your party in Bombay yesterday. I refer you to my interview to the Press and my recent Allahabad speech for my interpretation of the pact. I think that the only reasonable way of dealing with matter is for us to come together again and have another free and frank talk on the subject. The draft resolution handed to you this morning was not intended merely to explain the pact, but was settled in consultation with other prominent members of the Congress as a formula likely to be approved by the All-India Congress Committee. It is open to us to modify it after discussion with you, if you will give us the opportunity to do so. Yours sincerely, (Sd.) Pandit Motilal Nehru."

On receipt of these letters from Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar and his colleagues waited upon Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Naidu at 5-10 p.m. and as the latter had to attend the municipal function waited for their return and discussed matters with them from 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. During these discussions Mahatma Gandhi was not present. Soon after, Mr. Jayakar and his colleagues addressed the following letter to the President of the All-India Congress Committee.

PACT AT AN END.

"Dear Madam,—With reference to the meeting of the A. I. C. C. which has been convened this evening to ratify the Sabarmati pact arrived at between the leaders of the Swarajya Party and the Responsive Cooperation Party we beg to state that by the invitation of Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru we met them and some of the members of the Congress Working Committee at Circuit House this evening and in course of the discussion which took place there, Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the principal signatories to the pact, stated that owing to different interpretations being put on the wording of the pact by the two sides, he found himself unable to adhere to the terms of the pact and was not willing to move it for ratification at this evening's meeting of the A. I. C. C. He also added that as far as he was concerned the pact was abandoned Under these circumstances as the pact no longer existed, we are of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by our attending the meeting of the A. I. C. C. to which we have been invited. We have thought it desirable to put these facts on record in order that there may be no misunderstanding about our absence at this evening's meeting of the A. I. C. C."

The letter is signed by Messrs. Jayakar Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Aney, Gokhale and Ogale.

Nine other members of the A. I. C. C. namely Messrs. Velkar, Gulabchand Hirachand, N. S. Marathay, P. K. Shiralkar, N. V. Gadgil, D. R. Thangdi, R. M. Deshmukh, N. R. Bamangaker and N. S. Paranjpye have appended the following footnote to the above letter:

"We, the following members of the A. I. C. C., find ourselves in complete agreement with the above view and we are not, therefore, attending the said meeting of the A. I. C. C. for reasons stated in the foregoing letter." (Free Press of India.).

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The General Secretary announced that the Working Committee would meet this evening at 4, but because of the Pact having been dropped there would be no meeting of the Generall Committee of the Swarajya Party—A. P

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

MR. TAIRSEE'S WARNING

Speaking at the last quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee said: "The Chairman has made a very able speech in presenting the quarterly report. He has therein touched upon the present condition of the mill industry. "The Bombay Chronicle" had published a series of articles on the subject some time back, and I had drawn the attention of the Chamber to the importance of the subject. I had also proposed to invite the co-operation of the Mill-owners' Association to the subject, but my proposal was opposed at the time by those interested in the mill-industry as they suspected that if a thorough inquiry was made in the subject, they might be taxed more. They further thought that such an inquiry would be a bad precedent. But now the very people appreciate the worth of my proposal which was lost because of their opposition. Now the excise duty has been repealed; but I am afraid there is something behind it. The game is evidently to commit India to imperial preference. I should not be surprised if some concession is given to Manchester in the matter of import duty on the plea of Continental and Japanese competition with India.

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

We are told that mercantile bodies should not take part in politics. I would draw the attention of those who say so to the reply given by Lord Reading to the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay on the eve of his departure from India. He told the mill-owners that if they wanted anything they should not rest content with merely sending memorials to officials, but agitate in the Councils. This means that you should not refrain from taking part in politics whenever necessary.

The mill-industry is passing through a very critical period; and it is our duty to help it as best as we can. It is a matter of great regret that Indians who are prepared to help other countries such as France in their crisis, do not care to see what the position is in India. I cannot understand the psychology of those who would not care for their fellow-countrymen—a majority of whom are starving without sufficient food; but would run up to the aid of France to save her from financial crisis.

USE SWADESHI GOODS.

People have a very wrong idea about the position of the mill-agents who according to an erroneous notion are believed to be enjoying themselves at the cost of others. One who knows how difficult it is to provide money to keep the mills working, cannot believe in this. But I do find that a majority of the mill-owners waste their money after foreign cloth and other foreign things. I would urge them to use Swadeshi cloth and thus set an example to others in encouraging Swadeshi mill-industry.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

DELHI, May 4.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha will be held here on May 9th to consider the present condition of the Hindu-Muslim relations. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is expected here on 8th.

In reply to a letter addressed by Pandit Deva Ratna Sharma, General Secretary, Hindu Maha Sabha, to the leaders of the various political parties in the Legislatures asking them whether their parties were prepared to accede to condidates set up by them in the coming elections freedom to vote in communal matters as desired by the resolution passed by the last Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, as Secretary of the National Liberal Federation, and Provincial Secretary, Indian National Party, has informed the Pandit that although no formal resolution has been passed by either of these parties, he believes that he can state from what he knows of the state of opinion in these parties that their answer would be in the affirmative.—A.P.

'AFTER MY BABY WAS BORN'

Mrs. McCully Tells How When Strength Was Gone and Nerves Were Broken Down She Built Up Her Health With

DR. WILLIAM'S PINK PILLS.

"After my baby was born and I returned from the hospital I did not get my strength back as I should", says Mrs. John A. McCully, of No. 28 Mt. Pleasant Street, Lynn, Mass. "My blood was poor and I suffered especially from nervousness. I was thin and thought I would never get my strength back. My complexion was sallow, I got excited easily and it seemed that I would go all to pieces when the children cried. Night after night my rest was broken by nervous attacks and in the morning I would be simply all tired out. My appetite was not good and I had indigestion.

"Through friends who had used them and said they were what I needed I was led to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. Soon after commencing them I felt like a different person. I recovered strength and colour quickly, my appetite improved rapidly and I had no trouble in digesting what I ate. I sleep well now and the improvement in my nerves has been so great that I can hardly believe it. I can gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a remedy for the blood and nerves."

Get a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day from the nearest drug store if you are not feeling as well as you should and see what the tonic treatment will do for you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Obtainable at Rs. 2 per bottle, six bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

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All British

Gents Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O. the balance by V.P.P.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.
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INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
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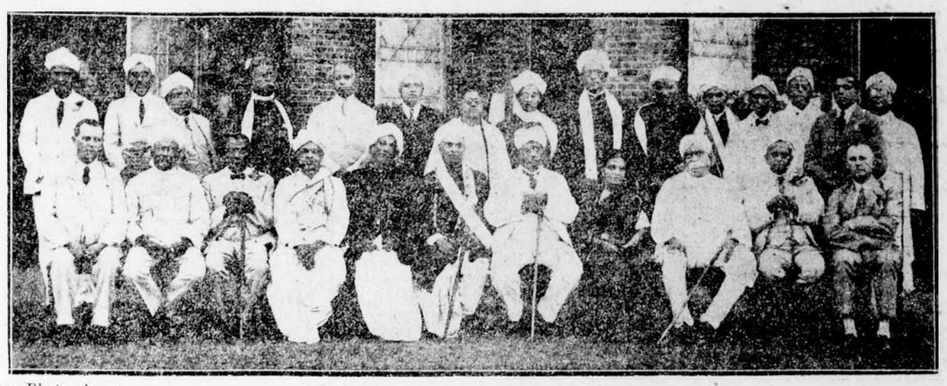
RT. HON. SASTRY HONOURED.



Press Photo Agent

An imposing function was held last Saturday evening at the Senate Hall, Madras, when the University authorities presented the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastry with an address and souvenir for the Kamala Lectures 1926. In the centre of the group Mr. Sastry is seen seated and others include Sir R. Venkatratnam Naidu, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Hon. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Dewan Bahadur M. C. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Mrs. Subbarayan, the Hon. Mr. Justice V. V. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. Justice V. Ramesen, the Rev. William Meston, Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Hon. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama, Sastriar, Advocate-General, Col. Hingston, I. M. S.

UNDER ARREST.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist M. P., who has been arrested in London, on a charge of sedition, is seen here with his wife and children.

A BOMBAY OCULIST.

Mr. Naozer R. Dastoor, partner of Messrs. Dinshaw M. Dastoor and Co. has just returned from England after a long stay in London, having passed examinations in visual and ophthalmic optics. During his sojourn in England Mr. Naozer received special training in the Refraction Eye Hospital of London and was awarded the Freedom of the City of London for his admission into the fellowship of the various ophthalmic institutions. Mr. Naozer has received special training under Mr. Lionel Lawrence, the instructor of the School of Optics who is considered an authority in England in all matters appertaining to ophthalmic optics.

A HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Eight representatives of Hindus and eight of Mahomedans met today at the residence of Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad under the presidentship of the Nawab Bahadur. Discussion took place with regard to certain vital questions which gave rise to communal riots, but the conference was adjourned till Friday next.—A.P.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

DISQUIETING REPORTS FROM MOFUSSIL.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Calcutta is quiet, and if Burrabazar, according to the resolution passed by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, this evening, resumes business transactions to-morrow, the city will have returned to normal conditions.

Disquieting reports, however, have reached here from the mofussil stating that a Siva temple was desecrated at Mymensing and that a well was polluted in Muktagacha.

Five Goondas, who are said to have taken a leading part in the recent riots, were placed to-day, before the Deputy Commissioner and remanded to police custody.

Ramnarain Mathar, Secretary of the Ghee Association was charged with the murder of a Mahomedan in Banstola Street and released on a bail of Rs. 2,000.

Several rioters have been remanded to police custody.—(Free Press.)

ILLEGAL ARREST.

THE RIGHT TO RESIST.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The right of a private citizen to resist an illegal order of a Magistrate was the subject of discussion between the bench and the bar in a case in which Mr. B. C. Chatterjee moved on behalf of six persons convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat of rioting and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The facts are that the accused resisted the police officer carrying out the order of the magistrate and were convicted under 144 I.P.C. The defence was that as law-abiding British citizens, the accused were justified in resisting execution of the order when, inspite of the demand, no written order was shown.

Their Lordships dismissed the application.—Free Press.

HINDU POLICE IN CALCUTTA

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL'S APPREHENSIONS.

LUCKNOW, May 4.

The Honorary Secretary of the Muslim League has sent the following message to the Governor of Bengal:

"Emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League held at Lucknow has passed a resolution expressing its alarm at the reported atrocities of the predominating Hindu element in the police against the Mussalmans in Calcutta during the riots and the failure of Government to take necessary action to prevent the same. It is hoped that His Excellncy will be pleased to have prompt orders issued to meet the situation and publish the same to reassure the Muslim public of India."—A.P.

RIOTER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Shaikh Jamrati, who was charged with the murder of a Hindu in Colootola Street during the recent riots was to-day sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Gregory and a special jury at the High Court.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL FEELING IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, May 4.

For some days past there have been vague rumours of likelihood of Hindu-Muslim friction in Rangoon. The police have published notices prohibiting the carrying of lathis and dangerous weapons by the people, and having processions without giving notice. In fact there are no grounds for apprehensions of a conflict.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER.

Numerous thunder and dust storms have been reported from North-West and North-East India. Shallow depression over United provinces is causing unsettled weather over Gangetic Plain and in centra. parts of country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam East Central Provinces and local in Bengal, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province. A few falls also occurred in Tenasserim and Punjab.

Chief amounts:—Sibsagarh one inch, Tezpur, Bogra one, and a half, Khushab half, Srinagar, Sonamarg three-quarters, Drosh half, Pendra one and a half, Chanda half.

Forecast:—Decrease in north and extension into Bihar.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A report has reached Peshawar of two notorious offenders having been shot dead near border after two hours hard chase.

A few German merchants dealing in dyes are touring the Madras Presidency with a view to capture the dye market in Southern India.

The Mahavir Jayanti or the birthday celebrations of Lord Mahavir the 24th Tirthankar of Jains was celebrated, with great eclat from the 23rd to the 25th ulto. at Delhi.

It is reported in Lahore that four Sikhs, who were convicted in the Babbar Akali case, have gone on hunger strike. Reasons for the strike are not yet known.

The Kerala Provincial Muslim Educational Conference will meet at the Muslim Aikya Sangham Pandal on the 16th inst. at Tellicherry under the presidentship of Janab Hamid Hassan Sahib of Madras.

A Madras message says:—Good hockey was witnessed on Wednesday evening in a match between the Second Eleven of the M.C.C. and the Beluch Regiment. The match ended in a win for the homsters by an odd goal in seven.

At Wellington in the Garrison Club Annual Tennis Tournament, five matches were played off on Tuesday, the most exciting being the final in men's singles open, when Brother C. A. Price defeated Major J. A. Kemble.

Replying to an address presented by the Temperance Society at Amritsar, Sardar Jogindra Singh, Minister of Aggriculture, said he had always taken an abiding interest in the temperance cause, and hoped that city fathers would continue to promote it.

At a meeting held under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri at Madras a resolution was passed urging Government to introduce legislation for the suppression of brothels and the traffic in women and girls in view of the fact that such traffic was rapidly increasing in the Presidency and City of Madras and brothels were becoming a menace to public health and purity.

To mark their appreciation of merits and educational services Mahamahopadyaya K. G. Tamhan, ex-Principal of Morris College, Nagpur, the old boys of that institution who are all now either legal practitioners or occupants of high Government posts honoured him last night with presentation of an address, purse of Rs. 4,000 a gold ring and Kashmiri shawl.

PANDIT MALAVIYA A RESPONSIVIST?

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

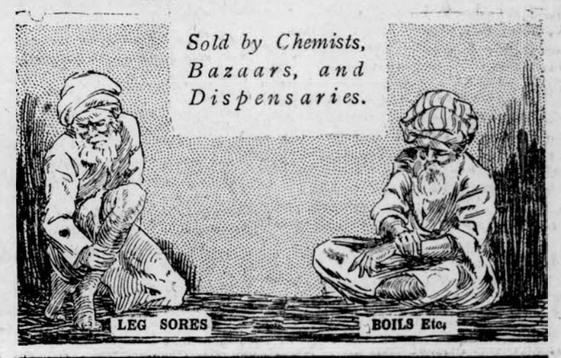
It is being stated freely in Congress circles here that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has formally joined the Responsive Co-operation Party of Mr. Jayakar, and has promised to organise the party in the Punjab, Bengal, and United Provinces.—Free Press.

For Skin Eruptions of every description

Here is a remedy which cleanses the blood of all its impurities and quickly Restores the Skin to its natural healthy condition. There is, in fact, nothing to equal it.

Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla

Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla never fails in cases of Eczema, Rashes, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Leg Sores, etc. The outcome of 180 years' experience, thousands testify to its wonderful healing properties.



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Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

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is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

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Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
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Insist on having the original.

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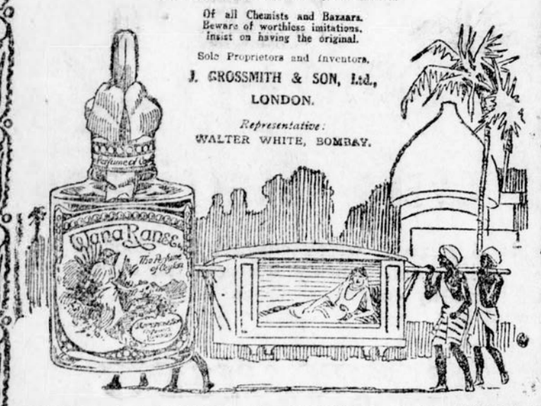

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

Clan Chatton, Halman, Liverpool.
Atlantic, Kallstrom, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.

Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
San Michole, Noble, Calcutta.
Nippon, Camell, Marmagoa.
C/ Benares, Anderson, Calcutta.
C/ Baroda, Hanghton, London.
Indo Maru, Takada, Karachi.

LOADING.

May 5.

Steamer Bamora for Busreh.
Steamer Burmese Prince for Antwerp.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sturmfels, 3835, Karachi, 6/5, L E Edwards, Ltd.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 8/5, M M and Co.
3 Tamba Maru 3553 Japan 17/5 N Y Kaisha.
4 Aquileia, 4261 Genoa 15/5 L T & M Italiana.
5 Crewe Hall, 2691, U.S.A. 8/5. F F Campbell and Co.
6 Dumana, 5112, Plymouth, 6/5, M M and Co.
7 Orostafels, 3080, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Benares, 4477, Calcutta, 6/5, F F Campbell and Co.
10 Karagola, 3647, Durban, 10/5, M M and Co.
11 C/Canton 4471, Karachi, 8/5, K Nixon and Co.
13 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 8/5, M M and Co.
14 Werdenfels, 3852, Antwerp 9/5, L Edwards Ltd
15 Delta, 4739, Japan, 29/5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenluss, 2696, Christmas Island, 6/5, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Massilia, 8281, Liverpool, 8/5, Graham Tdg Co.
6 Ariosto, 5768 Hull, 7/5, J Finlay and Co
7 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F S Assam and Co.
8 Indo Maru, 8559, Japan, 6/5, O S Kaisha.
10/11 C/o Florence, 4391, Calcutta, 7/5 F F Campbell and Co.
12/13, Simla, 3810, Colombo, 8/5, Grahams Trading Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P. Gulf, 12/5, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamagata Maru, 2322, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
B Gazana, 3191, Calcutta 9/5, M M and Co.
C/R Nippon, 3959, N F 5/5 L T and M I S N Co.
D/E Janus, 3078, Calcutta, 6/5, M M and Co.
F Jehangir, 2157, Jeddah 5/5 T Morrison and Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr, 199, M'Coast, 5/5, Merchant S N Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, N F NF M M and Co.
L/M Akbar, 2492, N F 12/5, T Morrison and Co.
N San Michele, 3191. Calcutta, 5/5 L T and B I S N Co.
O/S Hatipara, 4893, NF, NF, M M & Co.
P Risaldar, 3092, Colombo, 8/5. T Morrison and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA. May 4.

The share market in jutes Howrah and Clive were subjected to a further speculative depression so that sellers were obliged to accept proportionately lower bids for scrip which were offered for disposal.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 77/7; five per cent loan 1945-55 108; six per cent bonds 1927 102-10, 1930 106-12; 1931 107-8; 1932 107-15.

Bank:—Imperial Bank conty 511/8

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 70; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 82; Howrahamta light 138.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 344; Auckland 171; Belvedere 387; Clive 25-6; Delta 411; Empire 41-4; Fort William 217; Gondalpara 656; Hooghly ordy 66-4; Howrah 29-10; do 7 per cent pref. 113; Kanknarrah 355; Lansdowne 198; National 23-6; Northbrook 39-8; Reliance 52-8.

Coals:—Bengal 470; Burrakur 20-8; Seebpore 22.

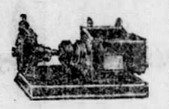
Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ordy 4; Firpo Limited 9-8; Indian Iron and Steel 24-8; Mashall and Co. 3/8; Bengal Flour 131; British Ceylon Corporation 2-8; Bengal paper 19-12; Champendown prewsing 61; Midnapore Zemindary 138-8; Cawnpore Sugar 18-12; Deccean sugar and Abkhari 7 per cent pref 101.

Tea:—Amluckio 166; Alyne Pathemara 308; Sasmatia 21-12; Dauracherra 1514; Eastern Cachar 18-4; East India 26-12; Gangaram 302; Hathikhira 30-8; Hasimara 41-12; Jutlibari 20-8; Lackatoorah 25; Loobah 15-4; Namfurnadi 12-8; Rajnagore 148.

Debentures five and a half per cent 1915/40 Dalhousie property 89.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth-pence to twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine-thirty-second pence.—A. P.

WATER ——— CLUBWALLA & Co.



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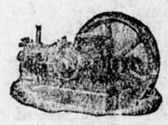

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BYCULLA DAIRY FARM

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Buffalo's Milk As.6. per Seer

Cow's Milk As. 7 per Seer.

Rich Cream @ Re 1-4 per lb.

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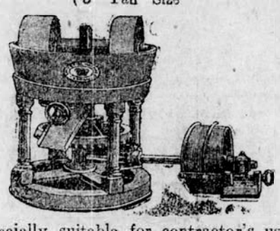

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Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, BOMBAY
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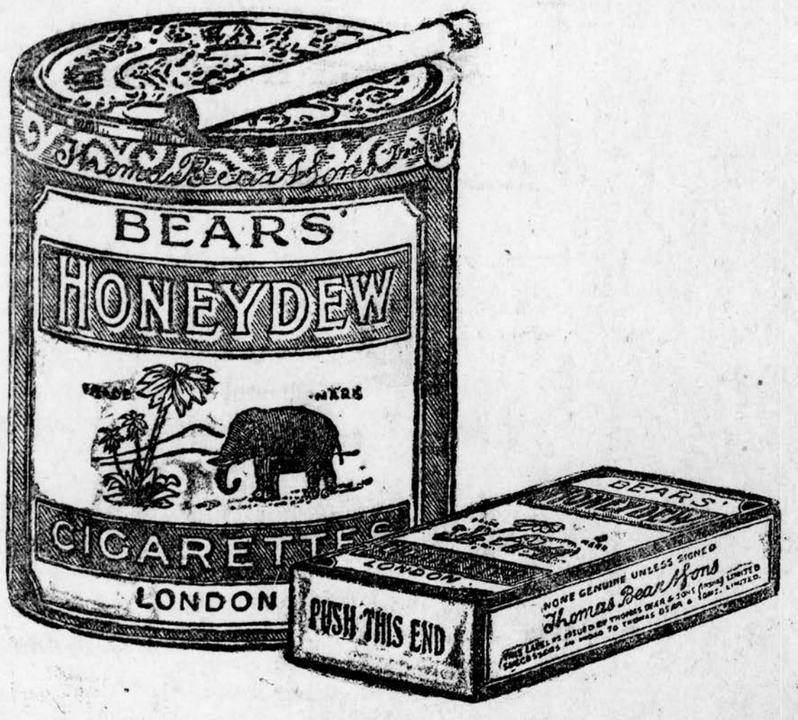
HYDROCELE
Cent Per Cent
by a UNIQUE PROCESS of his own without confining the patient to bed a single day. Patients attend to their daily avocations as if nothing was done while under treatment.
On receipt of 4 annas in stamps at the above address a couple of booklets will be sent which will convince even the most sceptic about this unique cure.

BEARS HONEYDEW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



ONE RUPEE for **50**

THREE ANNAS for **10**

NOTHING TO TOUCH THEM AT THE PRICE!

Manufactured in England by Thomas Bear & Sons, Ltd., LONDON.

BROWN'S AFROTONA.

(Regd.)

A GREAT INFUSER AND REJUVENATOR of the AGE

AFROTONA is proved to be a marvellous remedy for weakness and nerve diseases.

It is a boon to those suffering from Neurasthenia, Emaciation, and loss of nerve force. **AFROTONA** is the ideal Tonic for rebuilding weak nerve cells and wastage of the body. It enriches the blood and feeds the nerves. **AFROTONA** is a marvellous remedy for removing the after effects of Malaria, when other costly and so-called nerve Tonics have failed.

AFROTONA being quite harmless may be used with confidence, in cases of fagged or worn out nerves.

AFROTONA, THIS LIFE-GIVING NECTAR is prepared in the modern British Laboratories, and is a compound of the choicest and best selected drugs known to the medical profession.

AFROTONA never constipates.

Only males should use Afrotona.

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UNDER COAL WAR CLOUD.

(Continued from page 7.)

to contribute to the success of the strike.—Reuter.

RACES ABANDONED.

LONDON, May 4.

A joint conference of the stewards of the Jockey Club and the National Hunt Committee has decided that owing to the difficulty of carrying out race meetings under existing conditions, all meetings will be abandoned until further notice. This does not apply to the Chester meeting now in progress.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 4.

The Prince of Wales arrived by aeroplane at Croydon from Paris and quietly motored to London.—Reuter.

FRUIT STEAMERS HELD UP IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—A message from Boulogne says that a number of British cargo steamers lade with fruit and new potatoes from Spain are held up there. The export of cherries, strawberries and other early fruit from Provence has entirely ceased. The growers are likely to be involved in heavy losses.

ST. OUEN WORKMEN'S SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

2,000 workmen in a motor car factory at St. Ouen have struck in sympathy with the strikers in Britain.—Reuter.

SITUATION RE. TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 5.

Although on the second day of the strike all roads leading to the city were crowded with traffic, chiefly by an endless procession of private cars and food lorries, yet the conditions were quite different from those that obtained yesterday. Whereas 12 mile run yesterday took two hours, to-day it took only one hour. A number of omnibuses are working the principal routes including London in general. Besides there were many independent buses manned by volunteers and even the stairways of these were packed. There are distinct evidences of regular although attenuated train services, both long-distance and suburban. Tubes were partially working, and there were queues outside the stations which were yesterday closed. People going to the city over long routes from suburbs were in exceedingly good humour despite a very dismal weather with a drizzle and mist. A novel feature was the posting on the windows, of broadcast news bulletins which were surrounded by eager growds.

Sharp and inexplicable relapse occurred in francs. The Belgian francs opened with 153 and are now 160. The French francs opened with 151 and now stand at 1534.

CAUSE OF FALL.

Paris.—The fall of the franc is attributed to the sales by British banks to bolster up the sterling and also to the fact that the strike is bound seriously to affect French exporters and ultimately Continental trade generally.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN COUNTIES AND GLASGOW.

Good tramway services are being operated in Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bournemouth, and publication of newspapers has been resumed in a number of county towns, including Newcastle, Cardiff and Glasgow, photographic plates of type-script being utilised in many cases. London financial newspapers are also published with stock and share movements. Broadcasting was extensively used last evening, for the distribution of Government information and other news relating to public arrangements. The service was operated every half an hour from 9-30 to midnight.—Reuter.

FINAL TO-DAY'S RACING ABANDONED.

Owing to lack of runners the Stewards of the Chester race meeting have decided to abandon final day's racing.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—All newspapers comment on the remarkable courage of the British public in the present crisis.

The "Petit Parisien" says the man in the street in England has set his face resolutely against the revolution.

The "Gaulois" says all civilized peoples hould stand together at such time.

The "Echo de Paris" has no doubt that the constitutional Government will ultimately triumph.

The "Oeuvre" is of opinion that the strike is due to the readoption of the gold standard.—Reuter's Special.

BUDGET DEBATE IN COMMONS.

NEW DUTIES APPROVED.

LONDON, May 4.

There was normal attendance of members when the House of Commons met to-day. At the opening of the budget resolution discussions Mr. Snowden announced that without prejudicing their attitude Labourites would not prolong the present stage of the debate on the budget as they desired to leave as much time as possible for more urgent business.

Mr. Lloyd George associated himself with Mr. Snowden.

Mr. Churchill expressed his appreciation and a division was forthwith taken on the betting tax resolution which was adopted by 282 votes to 122.

The Trade Motor Cars Duty resolution was next carried by 301 votes to 119 and the resolution exempting antiques over a century old except wines and spirits from the duty was agreed to without a division.

KEY INDUSTRIES DUTIES.

The resolution for continuing the key industries duties for another decade was carried by 314 votes to 120. The packing and wrapping paper duty resolution was adopted by 319 votes to 130 and the transfer of seven millions sterling from the Road Fund to the Exchequer was passed by 320 votes to 134.

Other budget resolutions were confirmed without a division, after which Mr. Churchill introduced the Finance Bill which passed the first reading. The House adjourned without any reference being made to the strike.—Reuter.

AWARD OF A PIE.

RAJA OF PANAGAL TO PAY FOR DEFAMATION.

MADRAS, May 5.

Nominal damages of one pie was awarded today to the plaintiff in the defamation suit brought by Rao Bahadur O.K. Kandaswamy Chetty against the Raja of Panagal the Chief Minister to the Government of Madras.

During the proceedings the counsel for defence had contended that as the plaintiff had suffered no damages, the "smallest coin in the realm" would suffice to compensate him.

Justice Beasley held that the plaintiff had not proved special damages and awarded the nominal damages. No order as to costs was made.—Free Press of India.

GUJERATI PUNCH SILVER JUBILEE.

EDITOR PRESENTED WITH ADDRESSES

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

The Gujerat Journalists Association, the Hindu Sanatan Dharma Sabha of Bombay and some prominent citizens of Ahmedabad presented addresses to Somalal Mangaldas Shah the editor and proprietor of the Gujarati Punch, on the occasion of its silver jubilee. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai presided and several spekers eulogised the moderation independence and impartiality of the paper.—A.P.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL

Many people SAVE for rainy days.
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DESECRATION OF A TEMPLE.

DELHI, May 5.

Report of desecration of a temple comes from Sakhin, a little village in Bullandshahr District. It is stated that a few days ago some Mahomedan hooligans entered a temple, smashed the image of Siva and removed some utensils. The police is making an enquiry.—Free Press.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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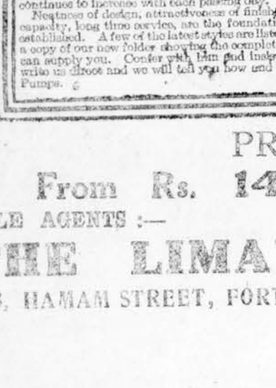

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(1) Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli, Salem Dt., writes under date 17th June, 1925 :—"The Life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found everything correct."

(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-'25 :—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

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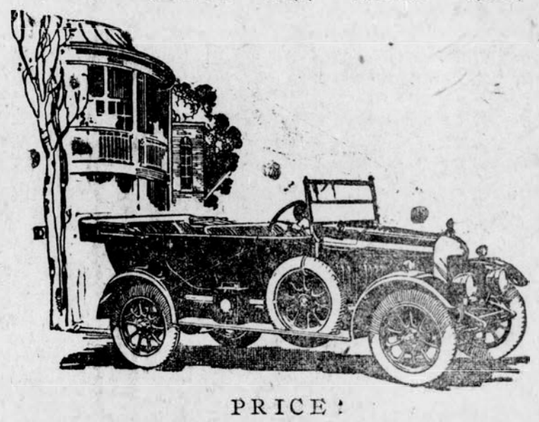

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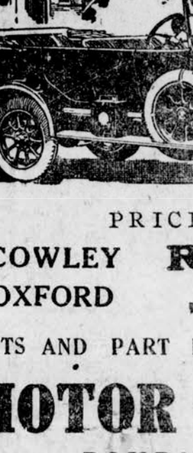

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